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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 86 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Stiffening Of Boycott Of Cloves

Network Of Organisations To Be Set Up

Sirdar To Address Meetings

Call For Volunteers

'ALL-INDIA CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY TO BE FIXED IN FORTNIGHT

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

Decisions taken at a meeting of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee held on Sunday and presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, will put the boycott campaign, the "Chronicle" reliably understands, in the forefront during the coming days.

Rigorous arrangements made by the Congress authorities to scotch the clandestine attempts made by clove importers in the city coupled with the decisions understood to have been taken on Sunday by the All-India Clove Boycott Committee will have immediate results with regard to the action to be taken against recalcitrant clove dealers.

THE "CHRONICLE" LEARNS THAT THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO DECLARE AN ALL-INDIA BOYCOTT DAY, FOR WHICH THE DATE HAS NOT YET BEEN FIXED. BUT INQUIRIES MADE REVEAL THAT IT MAY BE FIXED ON A CONVENIENT DAY WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

It is further understood that "picket-reserves" will be organised and, further, there is a likelihood, of the campaign being pushed into Kolsa Mohalla where clove dealers are stated to have been treating the Congress resolution *vis-a-vis* the clove boycott with a certain amount of complacency. Muslim volunteers may be trained and drafted into the "Clove Boycott Brigade."

In order to ginger up the activities of the Clove Boycott Committee, it is learnt, a net work of organisations may be started all over the Presidency, and it is thought likely, that the Sardar himself may undertake the work of addressing several meetings to intensify the campaign against boycott of cloves among the consumers all over the Presidency.

Volunteers posted at present along the Bombay harbour will, in the meanwhile, keep a vigilant watch over godowns and the docks, so that sufficient information may be gathered to warrant action against importers of cloves, through unexpected quarters like Marmagoa.

Volunteer Corps will keep an eye on all other possible methods of transport, as it is suggested that the City has been virtually converted into "fox-hole" for devious methods of dumping cloves from other parts.

India Forced To Launch Clove Boycott

LET US PROVE WE CARE FOR OUR SELF-RESPECT

An appeal that every Indian home should boycott the use of cloves, was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at a public meeting held at Mandvi, on Sunday night, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Sardarji observed that a time had come when not only the clove merchants but every one who happened to use the cloves in the past, should rigorously impose a ban on the use of cloves, until the fight for the rights of the Zanzibar Indians had ended in victory for the Indians.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, explained the objects of the meeting and requested Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to preside.

Sardarji, in the course of his speech, said that the clove was a very small thing, but the boycott of cloves was not such a small affair as others thought it to be. People used the bulk of cloves in 'pan,' some used cloves as condiment in food-stuff. In India cloves were extensively used. At the same time, they must realise that cloves formed a luxury, and it was possible to live without them. They were aware that the primary necessities of human beings were food and clothing. They could manage without the rest, especially when it became a question of upholding their self-respect and their honour.

INDIANS' ENTERPRISE

Sardarji then explained how the enterprise of Indians led them to Zanzibar. Were they settled down and developed the clove trade at great labour and with great patience. The British wanted to take advantage of the favourable position which the Indians had built up and this meant the snatching away one of the rights of the Indians.

In free countries, if the rights of any individual were interfered, those countries would do all they could, to safeguard the interests of that individual. For instance, if the interests of one Britisher were interfered with, there would be a furore all over Great Britain. But unfortunately, that was not the case with the Indians. There existed a Government of India and the Zanzibar Indians appealed to this Government for protection and help, but all proved to be in vain And in the natural course, they appealed to the Indian National Congress.

Continuing Sardarji said that formerly people had not developed that strength which would make any movement successful. Now there was tremendous awakening among the people and their strength had increased. And Mahatma Gandhi had given the Indian nation, a powerful weapon in the shape of Satyagraha, which included boycott.

BOYCOTT TELLS!

The Boycott movement was launched and the Clove Boycott Committee was able to obtain the co-operation of the clove mer-

(Continued on page 7 Col 5)

Gandhiji Chats With Harijans

Inspects Processes Of Khadi Production At Sodepur Colony

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai left early this morning by car for Sodepur about 12 miles in northern suburb of Calcutta to inspect the Harijan colony as well as Khadi production centre, both of which are run under the supervision of Mr. Satis Das Gupta.

Gandhiji minutely inspected the various processes of Khadi production and made suggestions for improvements here and there. He spent nearly one hour with Harijan inmates at the Ashram and had friendly chat with them.

Gandhiji was immensely satisfied with all that he saw there particularly the various handicrafts prepared by Harijans and returned to Calcutta at about 10 in the morning.—United Press.

LANCASHIRE TRADE DELEGATION

LONDON, April 10.

Although nothing concrete has yet emerged regarding the possibility of a Lancashire trade delegation proceeding to India in connection with the Indo-British Trade negotiations, it is learnt that there is a distinct possibility of the delegation leaving if and when the Government of India extends an invitation. The idea has been under consideration for several months. If the visit took place it would probably be in the autumn.—Reuter.

Internal Wrangle Among Congressmen To Cease

Subhas' Appeal To Unite And Make Bengal Great Finds Favour

Re-elected President Of Bengal P. C. C.—List Of Executive Committee Approved

CALCUTTA, April 10.

"I appeal to you to unite in order to make Bengal great. Let the past be forgotten and let us begin anew." With these words Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose appealed to over 400 Congressmen assembled from the districts at the annual general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon, and urged them to compose the differences, that might still exist among them. They had reached a stage in the country's history, he added, when a new era had begun. From his viewpoint a new upheaval was being noticed throughout the country. Since the last general election this upheaval had been marked. They had attained a complete moral victory in connection with the recent constitutional crisis in two of the Congress Provinces, but he noticed in Bengal a different state of affairs. E. Bengal was far advanced in view of the great repression that had passed over the province, and the great self-sacrifice that its people had made during these years. He felt confident that they would be able to work wonders if they all acted together.

MASS CONTACT

While outlining the programme for the next year Mr. Bose pointed out that they would have to work in such a way that the Muslims and Scheduled Castes might join the Congress in larger numbers. If the mass contact movement proved successful there would be no communalism in the country.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. Bose also stressed the need for village reconstruction work and training of volunteers who had done excellent work in the past and become an example to other provinces. The Agrarian problem should also not escape their notice. In this connection he referred to the reforms carried out in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, and told the Krisaks and labourers that the Congress Ministries were far from being unmindful of their conditions. He also referred to the great sacrifices made by the women workers of the Province, and suggested an Advisory Committee for the students organizations. The question of detenus and political prisoners should also be seriously taken up, and means devised to find employment for them. At the same time he appealed to these men to take to a business career for themselves instead of looking for employment.

Mr. Subhas Bose was re-elected President, and Mr. Asrafuddin Chowdhury, Secretary for the next year.

The report of the B.P.C.C. Detenus and Political Relief Sufferers' Relief Committee submitted at the meeting showed that 302 detenus and political sufferers had received help from the Committee. A sum of Rs. 4,000 has so far been collected in aid of the fund.

NO WRANGLE

(LATER:) —The Congress President's desire to put an end to the long-standing wrangle between the different groups of Congressmen in Bengal found favourable response at to-night's annual general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. All groups of Congressmen, including Labourites, agreed to allow the Congress President, who was elected President of the Bengal Congress also, to follow his own programme in the Province. They also agreed unanimously to the list of members of the Executive Committee prepared and presented by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. There was, therefore, no voting in the usual manner for the election of the Bengal Congress Committee Executive.

MUSLIM SECRETARY

The list presented by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose included 62 members of the All India Congress Committee from Bengal and another 62 selected by the Congress President from the districts. For the first time in the last 20 years a Muslim was elected Secretary of the B.P.C.C. The following were elected Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Bepin Bihari Ganguly, (recently released Regulation III prisoner) Maulvi Mahiuddin Khan and Sreemati Labanyalata Chanda. —A. P.

PLIGHT OF JAPANESE WOUNDED

HANKOW, April 9.

An official spokesman states that 1,000 Japanese wounded taken prisoners at Talerchwang were in a pitiable plight having been for five days without food and medical attention while an additional thousand surrendered.

The spoils include 60 fieldguns, 40 tanks and 100 lorries.—Reuter.

Japanese Bomb Canton: 100 Casualties

CANTON, April 10.

Japanese 'planes bombed Canton for the first time since last autumn, and scored a direct hit on a sewing factory filled with girl workers. Half a dozen buildings were destroyed, fire adding to terror in hampering rescue efforts. It is estimated that there were 100 casualties.—Reuter.

Anglo-Italian Agreement Perturbs Nippon

TOKIO, April 10.

The reports that an Anglo-Italian Agreement is on the verge of signature are causing disquiet in political circles who fear that Japan is again becoming isolated. It is generally recognised that Germany at no time has approved Japan's action in China which has wrecked German trade.

At the same time the parallel policies of Britain and the United States, aimed at salvaging at least a portion of their great commercial interests in the Far East, tend to become increasingly critical of Japan's attitude towards the rights and interests of third powers in China.—Reuter's Special

BRABOURNE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY

NEW DELHI, April 10.

It is understood that Mr. F. H. Puckle, Officer on special duty in the Home Department, who is on leave in England at present, has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Brabourne during his Viceroyalty.—A.P.

Serious Rioting At Tunis

Several Killed And Injured: Martial Law Proclaimed

TUNIS, April 10.

Anti-French demonstration ordered by the Nationalist Party on Friday was followed on Saturday by serious rioting in which a number of people were killed and injured.

Arabs attacked and seriously wounded a Zouave, trams were stoned and the branch post-office was sacked.

Armed police and troops called out to quell the disorder were attacked by the rioters.

All roads from the interior are closed to Arabs.

The Nationalist leader Belhouanne has been arrested.

Martial Law has been proclaimed and armed patrols are stationed all over the town.—Reuter.

TOLL OF RIOTING AT *TUNIS*

TUNIS, April 10.

One gendarme and eight demonstrators were killed, and ten Zouaves (French white soldiers) and 40 demonstrators were injured in yesterday's rioting, which began when crowds demanded the release of Ali Belhouane.—Reuter.

LAHORE MUSLIMS TO CONTINUE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

15 Volunteers Arrested Near Delhi Gate

LAHORE, April 10.

A public meeting of Muslims held this evening outside Mochi Gate under the auspices of the Majlisi Ittihadi Millat passed a resolution dissociating itself from the decision of the All-India Muslim League on the question of Shahidganj and Sir Sikandar Hayat's recent statement on the subject.

Another resolution favoured the continuance of Civil Disobedience movement "to achieve the objective".

After the termination of the meeting a batch of 15 Blue Shirts formed a procession and marched towards the Shahidganj with the object of saying prayers there. The Blue Shirts were, however, arrested near Delhi Gate.—A. P.

DALADIERS' UNENVIABLE TASK

PARIS, April 10.

M. Daladier faces very serious foreign and internal situations and the cash is running short. In the third week of April, Government will have borrowed to the legal limit from the Bank and will launch a loan of 15 milliard francs.

Social difficulties are even greater. The wave of strikes is rising, and engineers are threatening a general strike. M. Daladier has decided that factories must be cleared, if possible, without clashes, but if persuasion fails all workers will be called to colours and Government will fix the hours of work and rates of pay.—Reuter.

Daladier Forms New Cabinet

Chautemps To Be Vice-Premier: Cabinet To Consist Of 20 Members

PARIS, April 10.

M. Daladier has formed the new Cabinet which was presented to the President. The new Cabinet which is predominantly Radical Socialist, includes the Premier and Minister for National Defence, M. Daladier; Vice-Premier, M. Chautemps; Foreign Affairs, M. Bonnet; Interior, M. Sarraut; Air, M. Lachambre; Navy, M. Campinchi; Colonies, M. Mandel; Finance, M. Marchandeau; Justice M. Reynaud.

The Cabinet consists of 20 members, compared with its predecessors 34. It does not contain Non-Parliamentarians or Under-Secretaries.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST'S ATTITUDE

Earlier, the National Socialist Party adopted, by 4,330 votes, a motion refusing to participate in the Daladier Government. The motion expressed confidence in the Parliamentary Socialist Group, and the Executive Party to judge the circumstances and take any necessary decisions.

A second motion urging a vigorous opposition to the Daladier Government secured 2,106 votes.

A third motion by M. Pivert, the leader of the "Revolutionary Left" advocating combined action by the workers, received 1,656 votes.

BLUM'S PLEA FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

M. Blum, earlier appealed to the Council to uphold the idea of a National Government and not to stir up strife at a moment when the international situation was so delicate.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HEAVY JAPANESE CASUALTIES

HANKOW, April 10.

Squadrons of Chinese war planes inflicted many casualties on Japanese troops, according to aviation headquarters, when they bombed Japanese infantry artillery and mecahnised units at Yihsien in order to assist the Chinese forces closing on Yihsien from three sides on Yihsien, 30 miles to the North of Taierhchwang.

The Chinese also claim to have sort down five Japanese bombers in an air battle 60 miles to the West of Hsuchow.—Reuter.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES

CANTON, April 10.

It is now stated that 150 persons were killed and 120 wounded in the air raid made by four 'planes, which dropped bombs believed to be incendiary, from a tremendous height mostly upon the populous district.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Wanted Expert Canvasser for sale and servicing of Radio Sets. Liberal Commission. N. Rameshrao, Associate, Institute of Radio Engineers, B4, Maskati Bldg., Forjet Hill, Bombay. (10077)

Wanted writer or author to draft prospectus for cinema training. Pandit, 124, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (10089)

Wanted Radio and Electrical Engineers. Salary Rs. 50-10-200 with free lodging. Royal College, Dadar, Bombay. (10090)

Wanted M.B.B.S. and S.A.S. (Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon) for the State Hospital in a State in Rajputana. Apply stating experience, age, nationality, original residence, and minimum pay acceptable before the 21st April to Post Box No. 8334 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Ahmedabad a clean, careful, kind and experienced infant's Nurse, Indian or non-Indian, with or without hospital training. Apply soon personally between 9 and 11 a.m. and those outside Bombay by letter to (Mrs.) Manorama Sarabhai, 35, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay. (10083)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A South Indian with good experience in the management of big Printing Press, in all its aspects, seeks employment in the city. Will be very glad to interview in person. Please apply to Box 10088 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

An experienced Hindu Wants a position as a Secretary or Clerk. Has worked as an Accountant, Typist and General Clerk. Has good credentials. Please apply to: B. V. Srinivasaiya, 5, "Laxmi Nivas," Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay.

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10087, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from young men, who desire admission to the Government Apprentice Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of Indentured Trades Apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be domiciled of the Bombay Presidency, must have completed the Pre-Matriculation Class, must sit for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 nor above 20 years of age. Forms of applications and general prospectus may be had on request from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for admission will be received till the 9th of May 1938.

P. B. ADVANI.
Director of Industries.
(8328)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Junction fish plates 18" long, for joining 90 lbs. RFF to 82 lbs BH rails. Tender form obtainable at Re. 1 per copy and drawing at 12 annas per copy, which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 2nd May, 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

8276.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping, Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 19th April 1938, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Revised fees Rs. 75 for session. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre Apply for prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8025)

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

327. AGENTS WANTED

The Ahmedabad Chief Agency of The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., (whose Bombay Building was recently opened by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose) is likely to fall vacant shortly. Only experienced persons who can guarantee a business of at least Rs. 2 lakhs a year need apply to the Branch Manager, Fort, Bombay. (8312)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

in

SEASON TICKET FARES

From 1st APRIL, 1938.

for I, II, and III Class Passengers
BETWEEN

(1) BOMBAY and POONA
(2) BOMBAY and LONAVLA

Also INTER CLASS MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS introduced from the same date.

For particulars apply to Station Masters concerned or
THE INFORMATION BUREAU,
Victoria Terminus.
8115.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament)

The Company's Board of Directors have appointed Mr. G. C. LAUGHTON, A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I., M. Inst. T. as Agent of the Company in India in succession to Sir Maurice Brayshay, Kt, proceeding on leave prior to retirement with effect from the 11th April, 1938.
(8305)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.	Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	2299
75.	1502
76.	1467
77.	1467
78.	1467
79.	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No. 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938.
(8331)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th April 1938.
(8321)

Legal Notices

AUCTION SALE.

K. C. MUKERJEE, Esqr., Official Receiver of the Calcutta High Court and Receiver appointed in the Appeal No. 104 of 1934 (Suit No. 1245 of 1933) Bai Fatmabai & another vs. Abdul Rehman, M. C. Mowjee filed in the Calcutta High Court will pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated 20th May, 1935, made by the said High Court in the above matter sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1938, at 12 noon (S.T.) all the bolts, hasps, pulleys, rivets, loose types and handpress shelves, printing rakes, and all other articles lying in the godown of Messrs. M. C. Mowjee & Company at Old Bengalipura Street, House No. 51, near Crawford Market.

The goods will be open to inspection on the 12th & 13th April, 1938, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. KANGA & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street.

Dated this 9th April, 1938.
KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Receiver.
8336.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 7th April, 1938, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped per M.S. "Brisbane Maru" from Auckland, Lyttelton and Wellington have also arrived per this steamer.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka, Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CASSUM AHMED, HAJI CASSUM HAJI SIDICK, GULAM HUSSEIN AHMED, MOOSA EBRAHIM, MAHOMED HASHAM EBRAHIM and USMAN MAHOMED, the present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated the 20th day of December, 1923, executed by one Haji Sidick Haji Sumar in favour of himself and others have contracted to sell to our clients the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground including Kharab Land with buildings and sheds standing thereon situate, lying and being at Versova in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra being non-agricultural S. No. 110 (comprised of non-agricultural City Survey No. 78, measuring 16 3/4 Gunthas and the Western part of Hissa No. 2 of Pot No. 2 No. 59 1 acre and 21½ Gunthas) and the remaining Eastern part of Hissa No. 2 measuring 33 1/4 Gunthas or admeasuring together 13491½ square yards or thereabouts (but incorrectly described in the Conveyance, dated 13th November, 1920, as registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Plot No. 6 Survey No. 82 and Pot No. 2 but now changed into non-agricultural No. 78 D entry No. 69 and under the Salsette Development Scheme containing by admeasurement 13744 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public passage, on or towards the West by the strip of Gurcharan land out of S. No. 84 beyond that by Versova Main Road, on or towards the North by land out of S. No. 59 Hissa No. 1 belonging to Dominic Nicholas Crasto and on or towards the South by S. No. 56 Hissa No. 1 belonging to Dhudhia Mangalia and Hissa No. 2 belonging to Sunderdas Narandas and Dwarkadas Sunderdas.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1938
BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8323.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT KANDIVLI.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for Bai Motibai Widow of Harichand Manchharam Tijoriwala and other executors and trustees of the estate of Sheth Harichand Manchharam Tijoriwala the Vendors, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Thursday the 14th day of April 1938 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of "Suti" tenure admeasuring 1435 Square yards or thereabouts situate on the North side of Mathuradas Road subject to a yearly fixed Dhara (Assessment) of Rs. 1-12-6 (plus Re. 0-3-6 Local Fund cess) payable to the Khot of Malad the Present Khot where of are the executors of the late Mr. Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and registered in the said Malad Khot's records in the names of the abovementioned Vendors under Malad Khot's No. 428 and which property forms part of Belawady locality in Malad and which land is identical with the land comprised in the plot No. 21 of Malad Khot's scheme together with a bungalow, out houses, etc. surrounded by a pucca built compound wall which premises are assessed by the Notified Area Committee of Kandivli under house 107 and 108 Mathuradas Road and assessment Nos. 112 and 113 (to the West of Ghod Bunder Road in Kandivli).

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Vendors at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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Under instructions from the Provisional Official Liquidator of S. H. Haskell (Eastern) Ltd., MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—A big lot beauty and toilet goods, Lady Asther products, Hollywood products, Zip preparations, provisions, squashes and beverages, manicure and Toilet Sets, fancy goods, tooth paste, shaving sticks, olive oil, cocoa, sauce, condensed milk, milk chocolate, 1 lot tyres etc., etc.

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AUSTRALIA OUT TO EXTEND HER TRADE IN INDIA

Delegation's Visit To Bombay: Plea For Continued Preference In British Market

The Australian delegation to the London Trade Conference, led by Sir Earle Page, Minister for Commerce and Deputy Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, arrived in Bombay on Friday by the "Strathmore" 'en route' and left on Saturday.

The delegation consists of besides the leader, Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Attorney-General, and Lieut.-Col. T. W. White, Minister for Trade and Customs. The Secretary of the delegation is Mr. J. G. B. Castieu and other members of the party are Mr. A. C. Moore, Deputy Controller of Customs, Mr. U. R. Ellis, Commercial Intelligence Officer, Department of Commerce, Mr. C. L. Steele, Research Officer and Mr. I. E. Hopkins, of the Customs Department.

Interviewed, Sir Eearle Page said:

"We desire an extension of our trade with India and are willing to discuss ways and means by which such an objective may be attained."

"The Australian delegation," he continued "is bound for London to discuss the revision of the Ottawa Agreement with the British Government. In the forthcoming discussions we will keep clearly in mind the ultimate objective of the Australian trade policy, namely, the expansion of international trade in the broadest possible sense.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIES

"In looking to the future development of Australian industries, therefore, we realise that we must have increasing access to world markets as a whole.

"It is obvious that Australia, through her own efforts, can do little to achieve this ultimate objective, but we are willing to co-operate with the other nations with similar beliefs towards that end.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE

"In the pursuit of this policy we are prepared to grant advantages in our own market, but we will insist in any action taken that Empire products will continue to receive special favoured treatment.

"We desire an extension of our trade with India and are willing to discuss ways and means by which such an objective may be attained. We have investigated the question of Australian-Indian trade very thoroughly, and recently sent an Australian trade delegation to this country to make a comprehensive survey of conditions and possibilities. The report of that delegation provides us with an excellent basis for pursuing our objective. We are now investigating another aspect of the question of more suitable shipping facilities between the two countries, for upon the availability and suitability of ocean freights depends our trading connections."

Reception At Secretariat

A cordial 40-minute courtesy call on the Premier and Ministers of the Bombay Government was paid by the leader and members of the delegation soon after their arrival.

The delegation was received at the Secretariat by Mr. H. T. Sorley, Secretary to the Government of Bombay General Department, and were introduced to the Ministers.

The members of the delegation were deeply interested in the political future of India and were particularly interested in the problem of Indian Federation, having a seven-year old Federation themselves. They also wished to be informed of the constitution of the provincial assemblies and upper chambers, the method of election in urban and rural areas and of the problems of the Indian Governments.

The Premier and the Ministers discussed these questions with the delegation, questioned the members regarding the purpose of their visit to London, learnt that the Anglo-American trade agreeement would be discussed, and generally compared notes with the delegation.

Need For Co-operation

Prominent citizens met the leader and members of the delegation at a party given in their honour by the Australian National Travel Association, Bombay, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Friday evening.

Bombay's new Mayor, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, made his official debut at the party by warmly welcoming the delegation to the city. The delegation leader called for closer co-operation between India and Australia.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, in welcoming the delegation wished the members were making a longer stay to enlarge their knowledge of Bombay and its people. He wished the delegation all success on its very important mission.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA

Sir Earle Page, leader of the delegation thanked the Mayor for his warm welcome and also thanked Mr. H. Roy Gollan, representative in India of the Australian National Travel Association, for the opportunity he had afforded the delegation of meeting so many distinguished representatives of Bombay. Sir Earle said that Bombay was very well-known in Australia and from that province had come a prominent personality who had to a degree influenced the growth and development of Australia.

For Deccan States' People's Conference

SANGLI, April 9.

A preliminary meeting of the workers and organisers of the Deccan States People's Conference was held here presided over by Mr. V. K. Joshi of Sangli.

The meeting decided to hold the twelfth session of the Conference in May at Kupwad (Satara District) near Sangli-Miraj.

A provisional committee with Mr. J. B. Arwade as President and Mr. B. V. Shikhare as the Secretary was appointed for the purpose. Mr. Shikhare the Secretary of the Deccan States People's Conference explained the importance and desirability of holding such a conference in view of the constitutional developments in the country and in the provinces, in particular.

The Names of Mr. Satyamurti (Madras) and Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon were suggested in connection with the presidentship of the session.—A. P.

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI,
(Gaya).

PREMIER KHARE ELECTED LEADER

JUBBULPORE, April 10.

At the annual election of the Central Provinces Congress Assembly Party this year, Premier Dr. N. B. Khare was again unanimously elected Leader of the Party.

He is the only Minister to be included in the Executive Body of the Party. The other Ministers are allowed to attend the meetings of the Executive Body whenever their respective subjects are under discussion, but they are precluded from voting.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE LANDLORDS DISSATISFIED

JUBBULPORE, April 10.

Dissatisfaction is prevailing among the landlords in the Cantonment of Jubbulpore, in view of the proposal pending before the Cantonment Board to levy 5 per cent., tax on the annual rental of bungalows.

A Sub-Committee has already been appointed by the Cantonment Board and their recommendations will be placed at the next meeting of the Board for taking a final decision in the matter.—United Press.

LESSONS ON FARMING TO PEASANTS

BARODA, April 10.

The Agricultural Department of the Baroda State has arranged vigorous propaganda to educate the peasants on modern means and methods of farming and allied subjects.

Demonstration carts are touring all parts of the State for the purpose. Horticulture, fruit growing, marketing, sales organisation, etc., are being organised to enable the peasantry to take advantage of the latest details of agricultural advancement in other parts of the world.—United Press.

GRUESOME TRAGEDY IN BARDOLI VILLAGE

BARDOLI, April 10.

A gruesome tragedy, resulting in triple suicide, is reported from village Oowa in Bardoli Taluka.

It is stated that a woman, named Kashibehn, being tired of domestic quarrels, went to a well nearby, taking with her two children. First, she threw one child in the well and then the second. Finally, she threw herself in it. All the three were drowned and succumbed in a very short time.—United Press.

67

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Primary Education Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the publication of the Bill by the Government, much criticism has been offered from various quarters attacking the Government on the ground that the powers and privileges conferred on the public for the management and control of their primary schools are proposed to be withdrawn by the Government, and that much interference of the Government has been contemplated in the present bill.

As one closely in touch with the administration of Primary Education, I would howeve like to offer the following suggestions after perusal of the Bill:—

(A) Clause 4—Sect. 2A (1)—The Provincial Board of Education should consist of an equal number of elected and nominated members, as it is presumed that the Board will have educated and experienced persons on it and that they will deal with every educational problem impartially and open-mindedly.

It is worth considering the formation of a Divisional Board of Education in each division consisting of 6 persons elected by the School Boards in the division and 6 persons nominated by the Provincial Government. The Educational Inspector may be the President of the Board. It would be better if such Divisional Boards of Education were to elect members for the Provincial Board of Education.

(B) Clause 5—Sect. 3 (2)—The School Board should have at least three persons experienced in education. And if possible, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman may be elected from among them or from other graduate members, preferably for one year in turn. The persons experienced in education should possess the minimum qualification for a Supervisor existing at present. No qualifications should be fixed for other members of the School Board, as I know some non-matriculates and non-V. F.s who are more fit to be members on the School Board than hundreds of matriculates and V. F.s In my opinion, it is safer to trust fully educated persons than half-way educated V.F.s and matriculates. Again the reservation of seats for minorities should be deleted. My idea is when we think of educational reconstruction as a whole, we should refain ourselves from thinking in terms of minorities.

A few more amendments are still absolutely necessary in the existing P. E. Act:—

Sect. 8—Sub-section 2 (a) may be replaced by or that no such teacher shall be dismissed or retired on compensation pension without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government since the L.A. has very wide powers and the changes are suggested to prevent their abuse.

Section 10 (3)—It should be specified that within ten or fifteen years every L.A. should complete the universal introduction of free and compulsory education in its area, as it is no use leaving it for the future, which is sometimes never turned into the present.

Sub-section 4 may be inserted specifying that the Provincial Government shall have a right to effect a general cut not exceeding 15 p.c. in grants to local authorities in view of the financial stringency of the Government.

These amendments will clarify the position of the Provincial Government in respect of grants to the local authorities.—Your, etc.

N. D. KHASAKIA, B.A., S.T.C.,
Administrative Officer.
Rander.

"Anjar Mill Strike"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read the report given by Mr. Bansilal Chaya entitled "Anjar Mill Strike Ends" in your issue of the 6th (Dak edition). It was not as a result of the negotiations of the Parishad, that the strike ended, but the local people requested the strikers to run the mill (and some outsiders too). The agents started the working on Monday 28th when the mill had worked with full workers. The grievances are simply magnified and when open enquiry was made by the staff and agents together with the Parishad people (on 1st April) the grievances were absolutely nil or rather misunderstood which was also admitted by the Parishad leaders "After Death the Doctor" Parishad tries to take the credit. Wonder!—Yours, etc.

S. V. SHIRESHWARKER.
Bhawnagar April 8.

Austrian Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. T. R. Ganapathy welcomes and invites those Jews who are now being hounded out of Austria. I do hope Mr. Ganapathy will revise his ideas if he does a little clear thinking. Hundreds of these refugees, mostly of the medical profession, have established themselves in India much to the detriment of our own countrymen.

I do not deny that there are great master-minds among the Jews. That is no reason why we should welcome them with open arms. Hitler himself is sparing no scruples to purge his country. There is reason for it. Personalities cannot be considered when the interests and welfare of nation are concerned. There is no reason to suppose that our own 350 million lives do not contain several Einsteins, Freuds, Rothschilds, etc. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Like the proverbial camel and the Arab, once we give quarter to these refugees, however superb their attainments may be, Mr. Ganapathy will find himself out of the tent shivering in the cold and the camel thoroughly enjoying itself before the fire.—Yours, etc.

V. T. VENKATARAMAN, B.A.

Bandra Bus Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to echo the sentiments voiced by a correspondent in your paper to-day against the irregularities of the Bandra Bus Service?

I live in Vakola, Santa Cruz, and not a day passes but a passenger is without a grouse against the staff of the B.B.S. I know of at least one instance where a lady passenger was subjected to insults and harassments, with the result that she has given up Bus travelling.

This is the latest grouse against Bandra Buses. At 9-30 to-day, pressed for time, I sprinted for the Bus stop to catch the bus going to the station. I was only a few steps away from the Stop; but the bus conductor refused to stop the bus. And still I have seen the buses being halted where there are no stop, to pick up toddy dealers who, presumably, are the favourites of the conductors. Further comment is unnecessary.—Yours, etc.

D. NADKARNI.

"Popular Congress Party"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised to read in your issue of last Wednesday that I was elected a member of some newly constituted "Popular Congress Party". I have neither knowledge of the formation of the said party nor have I consented to accept its membership.—Yours, etc.,

THAMAN SINGH.

University Election Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Though Prof. Wadia's strictures are fully justified and so also Mr. K.R. Gunjekar's remarks, neither Mr. Wadia nor Mr. Gunjekar's remedies will remove the scandal.

My humble suggestion is that no time be given to candidates to canvass the votes.

There should be a strict rule that candidates have not to canvass directly or indirectly. The candidates should submit their candidature only a week before the day of election.

Election papers be sent to the Magistrates of the places where voters live and the Magistrates may fix the day and time and intimate to the voters two days before the day of voting the time and place where the election papers be delivered to the voters to vote and to sign the voting paper there and then. This will mean that voters do not know who the candidates are till they get the voting paper in their hands.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGVANJI ANUPCHAND.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc|s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s for Transmission II.

A.M.

11-30 Recorded programme.

P.M.

1-0 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Lunch hour music. 5-30 Bombay radio orchestra: Jait. 5-40 Anandji Bhagwanji Pandya: Kathiawari. 6-0 Jaltarang solo. 6-5 Lalita Venkatram. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Ambulance Brigade. Talk in Hindustani by M. I. Baig. 7-45 Anandji Bhagwanji Pandya. 7-55 AIR instrumentalist: Folk song. 8-0 Surendranath: Film songs. 8-30 Commercial news. 8-45 Lalita Venkatram: Tyagraj songs. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Anandji Bhagwanji Pandye. Gujarati theatrical tunes. 9-30 News. 9-45 Bombay radio parliament: 1. 10-0 Gretel Sommer: violin. 10-20 Olive Morgan; Mezzo-Soprano. 10-30 Symphony night.

Delhi—1 Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

7-0 Arz-i-Hal. 8-10 Desi on Sarod. 8-20 Yas Rafiq Husain. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani. 12-0 noon For the Connoisseur.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.

1-0 A request programme. 6-0 Kaifiyat. 8-0 Sleep. 8-15 Something classical. 8-30 A play in Hindustani. By Ishraf Rehmani. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental interlude. 10-0 Radiolympia. Talk by E. H. Phillips. 10-15 Informal studio concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III.

60 metres, 4,905 kc|s

P.M.

6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Musical miscellany. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestral interlude. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Zohra Jan of Saharanpur. 10-30 Rafiq Husain. 10-35 Basheer Jan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.3m., 810 kc|s, and 49.1 m., 6,100 kc|s, (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Ilsa Loritta and her orchestra. Weather. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Musical hour. 5-6 For countryside. 5-36 Musical tour round Bengal. 5-51 Tarapada Lahiri. 6-6 Abbasuddin Ahmad. 6-21 Kalipada Pathak: Tappa: Nidhu Babu. 6-41 Ratneswar Mukherjee. 7-1 Muneswar Doyal. 7-16 Angurbala. 7-36 Betar orchestra. 7-51 What is Christianity? Talk in Bengali by Rev. S. K. Mondol. 8-6 News, weather (Bengali) 8-21 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 8-45 Radharani. 9-1 Commercial news, weather 9-6 News. 9-21 Joe Loss and his band. 9-36 Brats of Russia. Talk by Kyra Svetlova. 9-51 Band box.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s

P.M.

5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 Karim Dad Khan. 6-50 Khyber orchestra. 7-0 Habib Ullah Kabuli. 7-20 Clarionet, sarod and tabla. 7-25 Zohra Khatoon. 7-45 Short story in Hindustani by Maulana A. Q. 8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-15 Zohra Khatoon. 8-35 Sawan ki Ghataen. An interlude composed and played by Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-45 Habib Ullah Khan. 9-5 Sitar solo. By Hamid Parosi. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Karim Dad Khan. 9-55 Qadir Bakhsh. 10-0 Habib Ullah Kabuli. 10-15 Zohra Khatoon. 10-35 Do Parosi. When two neighbours meet.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s

P.M.

6-0 Light music. 6-20 Nirmala Devi. Film geet. 6-35 Classical music. 7-0 For countryside. 7-30 Light music Shamshadbai Hujruwali. 7-50 Nirmala Devi. 8-0 Sohan Singh. 8-15 Damascus, a talk in Hindustani by S. N. Niazi. 8-30 Classical music. 8-45 Sohan Singh. 9-0 Light music. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Iran. A talk by John Hill. 10-0 Religious music. 10-10 Nirmala Devi. 10-25 Ghulam Mohammad. 10-30 Light music. 10-50 Shamshadbai Hujruwali.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc|s.

P.M.

6-30 Lucknow orchestra. 6-40 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 7-0 Abdul Waheed Khan Sahib. 7-30 Yousuf Ali. 7-45 Battle of Thanesar. Talk in Hindustani by Dya Narain Nigam. 8-0 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 8-20 Yousuf Ali. 8-30 Abdul Waheed Khan Sahib. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Place of art in home. Talk by S. P. Shah. 10-0 Studio concert.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc|s (13.93m.). GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m.). GSF 15.14 Mc|s. (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m.).

P.M.

7-27 Opening. 7-30 In town tonight. 8-0 Recital. 8-30 Horace Finch, at organ of Empress ballroom, Blackpool. 9-0 Friends to tea. 9-30 News. 9-50 Gershom Parkington quintet.

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Aga Khan Hockey

Kirkee United Win A Great Match

'Varsity Old Boys Go Down: Poona United & Bhagwant Club Draw

Two more matches were down for decision in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Sunday, first the replay, between the Kirkee United and 'Varsity Old Boys, Lahore, resulted in a fine victory for the former after a gruelling struggle for supremacy.

MUNIR OUTSTANDING

A feature of the second game, which ended in a draw between Bhagwant Club, Tikamgarh, and the Poona United, was the outstanding display of stick-work, speed and ball-control given by Munir. This tall inside-left, of Tikamgarh State, who played for Bhopal in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament recently concluded at Calcutta, delighted all watching the game.

FIRST MATCH

Well done, B. Nimal! Great game, J. Phillips! was on the lips of everyman present, at the Bombay, Gymkhana ground on Sunday afternoon, to witness the replay between the Kirkee United, a most fancied side in the tourney and the 'Varsity Old Boys, Lahore, a strong combination from the North. That the Lahore team lost is no discredit to their forwards, who gained the lead on both days but it was the defence that failed them, Niaz Khan, in particular. This Lahore right-back seemed to be off colour on Sunday and could not do anything to stop the nippy Kirkee forwards.

Girdhari Lal, the losing side's left half-back, again, did all that was expected of him. He played a sound game, defended and fed his left-wing with equal brilliance.

FAVOURITE CHARANJIT

Charanjit Rai, the leader of the Old Boys, who became a hot favourite of the Bombay hockey fans last year, when he played in the same tournament for Lahore Paraders, once again, lived upto his reputation of being the best inside-right in India at present. His brilliant stick-work and dash is always pleasing to watch.

NIMAL AND PHILLIPS

Coming to the winners it will not be too much to say that B. Nimal and J. Phillips, the pivot and the right-back, carried this victory on their shoulders. Nimal carries a great 'hockey brain' and should he keep up his form, he is sure to find a place in the 1940 Olympic Hockey team. Phillips is a great back and can always be relied upon to pull his side out of fire. Shinde, the Kirkee goalkeeper, also kept his post to advantage.

GAME

'Varsity Old Boys were the first to attack and in a raid that took their forwards away Akram gave them an early lead in the 5th minute. Encouraged by their success the Old Boys from the North continued pressing their opponents for a couple of minutes. During this period Akram, who every time was in a position to shoot, should have put his side two more up but for Basheshar Singh's selfishness. The latter did not send the ball on to this inside-left, who had scored the first goal and perhaps should have scored the second and the third. Basheshar Singh tried to beat Shinde from difficult angles but the Kirkee goalkeeper got the better of the tall Lahore centre-forward on every occasion.

END TO END

Play now veered from end to end. A timely pass by Nimal was picked up cleverly by Tyrell, who got through only to be stopped by Balbir before the Kirkee centre-forward could get past the 25 line.

Half-time found the Kirkee United in arrears of 1 goal.

On resumption K. Nimal, the winners' inside-right, found his way through the Lahore defence and reached the dangerous area but Niaz, Aziz and Balbir, three of them caught Nimal between themselves, the last-named dispossessing him with a long clearance. Lahore attacked immediately afterwards; Charanjit did the spade work and rolled the ball on to Akram, who took a feeble shot, which Shinde saved easily. Off the rebound Charanjit sent in a clever push-in but the Kirkee custodian saved again. The ball was sent to the other end but Niaz returned it with compliments. Kirkee raided and off a pass by the outside-right, B. Nimal took a splendid high shot which, unluckily, went just above the top bar.

KIRKEE EQUALISE

Kirkee players continued to make desperate efforts to come to terms and they met with success in the 40th minute of the game, when M. Phillips beat Rector after K. Nimal had failed to do so. This made the game extra exciting. 'Varsity Boys, after being hard pressed for sometime, got into their opponents' territory, where Shinde saved from Basheshar Singh. Taking a penalty-corner hit, with which Phillips could not do any damage, the Olympic back got into the Lahore ring with his brilliant stick-work and sent in a pass to K. Nimal, right near the goal-mouth. This man failed to draw the advantage and a great opportunity was wasted.

STRONG ATTACK

The Kirkee United attacked strongly spelling danger with every raid and victory came to them five minutes before the final whistle; J. Nimal, their left-wing, did the needful when he beat Rector with a shot, which went in the right corner of the goal. This was a most encouraging lead and proved to be the downfall of the Lahore Challengers.

The Result:—

KIRKEE UNITED	2 goals
'VARSITY OLD BOYS, Lahore	1 goal

The teams were:—

KIRKEE UNITED: Shinde; J. Phillips and D'Souza; Gaikwad, B. Nimal and Francis, Dhadge, K. Nimal, Tyrell, M. Phillips and J. Nimal.

'VARSITY OLD BOYS, Lahore: Rector; Niaz Khan and Abdul Aziz; Balbir Krishan, Rashid and Girdhari Lal; Gurbachan Singh, Charanjit Rai, Basheshar Singh, Akram and Balwant Singh.

UMPIRES: Messrs C. D'Souza and Mackenzie.

Second Match

The game opened and Zutshi scored a goal to put Bhagwant Club in advantage. This goal was the outcome of a combined movement between Rahmat, Kishen and Zutshi.

The side from Tikamgarh State took the upper hand after they had established a lead and their understanding coupled wifh short-passing tactics had the Poona United defenders in difficulties. Munir, Bhagwant Club's brilliant inside-left, made many an opening for his colleagues in the attack but they all went begging.

Towards the middle of the first half the Poona team got away nicely and Nanney Lal in the state goal saved twice from Yussuf and De Mello respectively. Hardly a minute before the 'intermission' the Poona United levelled the score, Yussuf, their inside-right, converting an opening following a melee in front of the Tikamgarh goal-mouth.

Poona gained the lead on crossing over when Yussuf scored the second goal for his team. Bhagwant Club retaliated and Zutshi, the leader of their attack, being in possession of the ball in the shooting area, scooped nicely high up but Lee, the Poona custodian, saved at the cost of a penalty-corner, which proved abortive for the attacking side. The Tikamgarh State team never gave up trying and success came their way when Munir did all the dribbling and Zutshi turned the opportunity to advantage, this being Zutshi's second goal of the match. It was Munir again, who zig-zagged his way through all opposition and scooped beautifully but unfortunately the ball hit the Poona goalkeeper's pads and returned to play.

Following this Manzoor and Hakim threw away one likely opening each. James, Poona left back, gave a long through pass to Nicholas, the latter making a dash down the left flank tested Nanney Lal, who here brought off his best save of the match.

The rival defences held out till the end and earned the right to meet again.

The Result:—

BHAGWANT CLUB, TIKAMGARH	2 Goals.
POONA UNITED	2 Goals.

The teams were:—

Bhagwant Club, Tikamgarh; Nanney Lal; Rozerio and Yussuf; Rahmat, Durga and Abdul; Kishen, Hakim, Zutshi, Munir and Manzoor.

Poona United: Lee; P. Fitzpatrick and James; Pillay, Gidney and Francis; J. Fitzpatrick, Yussuf, De Mello, Tomlinson and Nicholas.

Umpires: Messrs. K. S. Lynn and Otto Ernst.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p.m. Kirkee Ordnance vs. Lahore Y.M.C.A. (Replay.)

5-30 p.m. G. I. P. Railway vs. Lusitanians.

Income-Tax Bill To Be Circulated

Compromise Between Congress And Govt.; Special Session In December?

NEW, DELHI, April 10.

It is understood that a compromise between the Congress and the Governmer has been arrived at, regarding the further progress of Sir James Grigg's income-tax Amendment Bill. There is believed to be general agreement that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and be circulated by executive order for the purpose of eliciting public opinion upto 15th August.

Sir James Grigg, it may be recalled, expressed his agreement with this suggestion in the Assembly on Thursday. It appears to be further agreed now that Select Committee should not hold meetings until the middle of October after the Government move down to Delhi. This is taken to indicate that the special session of the Assembly may begin about the end of November or the first week of December to deal with Income-Tax Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee.

The Leader of the Opposition and Sir James Grigg are expected to make a statement in the Assembly to-morrow, and is regarded likely that in view of the agreement between the Opposition and the Government, the session may conclude to-morrow instead of on Tuesday.—A.P.

Hockey Musings— By Short-Corner

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT — UP-COUNTRY SIDES DISAPPOINT — JHANSI HEROES FIGHT SHY — PINTO Vs. RUP SINGH — A GENEROUS OFFER TURNED DOWN — THE B. P. H. A. AFFILIATED CLUBS MEETING

What gave promise of being the best tournament in recent years has fizzled out to be one fast losing its wonted glamour due partly to the last minute withdrawals of up-country sides and partly to the defeat of those who have made long journeys, in their very first appearance. Much was said of the Hyderabad Grasshoppers but the Bombay City made them hop back to Hyderabad as fast as they had hopped to Bombay. What's more is that the standard of hockey displayed never rose to the expected heights.

The St. Pat's Old Boys, Secunderabad were also disappointing, being beaten by a big margin of 7—3. The St. Pat's, at least, had a good forward-line, but their defence was below the standard. The B.E.S.T. team played well, and fully deserved their success. Gardner, Lewis, Vaz and Webber played very well, the first two doing all the scoring.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The news that the St. Pat's Karachi, had scratched was received by many with a glum face for the St. Pat's were expected to come with a very strong team but their withdrawal was expected to strengthen the other Karachi side the Port Trust, but the expectations were not realised. The Port Trust never caught the eye as a team and went down to the Kirkee United by two goals to nil. Well Kirkee United is the team that is likely to create a surprise. The team is playing better than I have seen them since the last five years.

THE DEVIL FIGHTERS.

The Devil Fighters, Ajmer, were not deserving of such a name for they showed that not only could they not fight Devils but could not fight even the shadows of Devils. The Cheshire Regiment first held them to a draw and then trounced them by five goals in the replay. What a change from the first game!

What a shock for the League Champions. The "Lusis," the Manchester Mills, an unknown side so far, fully extending them and only going down in extra-time by a goal! It's a lesson for every team never to under-estimate opponents. This is perhaps, what the Champions did. After scoring three goals they eased up only to see their opponents come on terms and then fight like Trojans, having gained the wanted confidence. The final score of 6—5 in favour of the Goans, does not seem encouraging. They will have to play a lot better, if they want to hold their next opponents, the G. I. P. at bay.

The Lusitanian's deep defence needs to be strengthened. Carvalho is shaky and Dominic Fernandes, probably, cannot shoulder too great a burden when his partner fails him.

BANGALORE INDIANS.

The Bangalore Indians—last years finalists—were beaten by the G. I. P. in their first appearance. Bangalore was expected to carry away the coveted Trophy which they failed to do last year but although they played as well as they did before, in fact better, they lacked finish. Perhaps, the absence of Blankley in the attacking-line made the difference. Hayes was too well shadowed to be dangerous and the other forwards were not scorers; they were firrst entertainers.

REYNOLDS OUTSTANDING.

Reynolds, the Bangalore Pivot, was the best centre-half -seen -so far in the tournament. The Railwaymen to shine, were Norris in goal, Grostate, at left-back, Mills and Bocarro at half and Ismail Rashid—Tellis and Bocarro in the forward-line. What the G. I. P. need is a leader.

All Bombay was aflame; all season tickets were sold out, and the team responsible for this, the Jhansi Heroes, have fought shy of Bombay. Everyone was looking forward to the Heroes' visit with the famous brothers, Dhyan Chand and Rup Singh, and at the last moment comes the news that the latter cannot get the leave and that the Wizard does not wish to play with any other inside-left. What a sport, the Wizard is! Does one man make a team!

To visit Bombay Rup Singh cannot get leave yet it is definite that the Heroes will go for the Beighton Cup. If the Jhansi Heroes wished it, they could have sacrificed going to Calcutta without Rup Singh, and make it possible to come to Bombay.

Rup Singh is a good inside-left but is he better than Bombay's idol, Johnny Pinto? This was the question that Bombay would have liked to solve. I am certain, Pinto, would have been voted the better.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

I am not aware if Hockey fans know that there was a very generous offer made by a Bombay firm to present the winners with miniature gold and silver Hockey sticks to winners and to the Runners-up at their cost. It's the same firm that presented the miniature gold Cricket Bat to Lord Tennyson in Bombay. But this offer has been turned down. Why? All because there would be many others coming forward to do the same. But this is no reason why the other should be turned down First come, first served, and if others came forward, they could have been asked to do so in the next year's tournament. What a lot of money could have been saved for charity if the offer was accepted! Is there any other reason, I wonder, for turning down the offer? If so, we should like to know about it.

The Clubs affiliated to the B. P. H. A. held a meeting to elect three representatives to work on the Committee of the Association. There are nearly 50 affiliated Clubs and yet only five representatives were present for the meeting. What's the cause for this? Is it that all were not circulated or that Clubs are not interested?

The meeting was due to start at 7-30 p.m. but there were only six persons including the Chairman and Secretary of the B. P. H. A. present and the meeting was delayed unnecessarily till 7-50 p.m. when one more representative turned up. How he turned up so late, I cannot explain, and finally he was elected as one of the representatives. Why was the meeting held up Was the latecomer expected?

Help Only To Libraries Which Encourage All Languages Equally

"These are the days of linguistic provinces. There should be no difficulty in future with the growing consciousness for libraries to thrive. The Government would only help libraries which encourage equally all the languages of the Presidency.

So said the Hon. Mr. Kher replying to a plea of help made at the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya (Library), Thakurdwar on Sunday.

The Bombay Ministry was invited to the function. The function was attended by Messrs. L. M. Patil, A. B. Latthe, M. Y. Nurie, Mr. M. Pakvasa, G. V. Mavlankar, N. G. Joshi and Mr. R. G. Soman.

GOVERNMENT MUST HELP

Professor P. V. Kane welcomed the guests of the afternoon. He narrated the history of their Library which was forty years old. He said that it deserved Governmental help. Mr. M. N. Talpade pointed out that the Ministry could grant a sum to the institution from the Adult Education and Library Fund. He assured them that their institution would always work for the spread of Adult Education.

Hon. Mr. Kher, on behalf of the Ministry, said that he was in a peculiar position since he himself had been connected with the institution for a quarter of a century. They were till then depending on patronage alone, but the signs of the times were encouraging and the people were now organising on a linguistic basis.

The Premier then made a concrete suggestion that the institution should approach the Marathi public as well as their organisations As the institution was for the general good of the public, all Marathi institutions of all shades need not hesitate in donating yearly grants to it.

FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION

The Premier then explained that the funds set apart for Adult Education could only be spent for the benefit of the workers, and so could not be spent in a middle-class locality. Besides their library devoted itself to the progress of Marathi language alone.

The Government would consider favourably all proposals in regard to the library movements, wherever the library concerned catered to people of all languages of the Presidency.

Speaking on the progress of Marathi literature he said no language would progress where its people did not do anything to enrich it.

But there was one hopeful sign in the Marathi youth who were bubbling over with enthusiasm for enriching Marathi literature.

He hoped that factor would be conducive to the progress and enrichment of Marathi literature in future.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 12, 1994.
Muslim: Safar 9, 1557
Parsi: Avan 8, 1307
Hightide: 9.34, 21.57
Lowtide: 3.31, 15.36
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset 6h. 55m.

HAJ COMMITTEE

"Haj Committee meeting at 5 p. m. on Tuesday 12th April 1938 at Head Police Office."

THE INDIAN NATIONAL SCOUT

Under the auspices of the Indian National Scout Association Prof. V. S. Ghurye, State Scout Commissioner, Junagad State, will address the Scouters of Bombay on "His impressions of the Continental Tour" at the New Era School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, at 6 p. m. All Scouters of Bombay are cordially invited to be present.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the Health Sub-Committee a lecture on "Tuberculosis" will be delivered by Dr. R. K. Mhatre, L.M. & S., D. P. H., D. T. M. & H., (Cantab.) Health Officer of Bombay, at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Monday the 11th April 1938, at 6 p. m., followed by a film demonstration. Mrs. Maneklal Premchand will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

By kind invitation of H. E. The Governor of Bombay, President of the Centre, the Annual General Meeting of members of the Centre, will be held at Government House, Bombay, at 6-15 p.m. (to-day) Monday the 11th April 1938. H. E. The Governor will preside.

The 2nd All-India Population and the 1st Family Hygiene Conference will be opened by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, on Saturday, the 16th April at 5-15 p.m. at the Town Hall.

MAZDAZNAN DISCOURSE

Discourses on the Universality of Religion with Action Hymns by Mother Gloria and Mother Ashoi of the well-known English Mazdaznan tourists have been arranged by Miss Serene M. Cursetji to be delivered at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Cooperage, (to-day) Monday 11th April at 6 p. m. Members of the Gymkhana are privileged to bring as many gentlemen and lady friends as they like.

PROF. KARVE BIRTHDAY DINNER

The "Prof. D. K. Karve's 81st Birth Day Celebration Committee" (Bombay) will entertain Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve, the founder of the Indian Women's University, to a "Cosmopolitan Vegetarian Dinner" on Monday the 18th inst. at 9 p. m. under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay.

The Dinner is open to all. The charge per head is only Rs. 2/-.

Tickets for the dinner can be had at the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, till the 15th inst.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prince and the Pauper." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Snow White and Seven Dwarfs". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p. m.
EROS—"Life Begins With Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I Met My Love Again." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Bring Up Baby." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
REGAL—"Second Honeymoon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Beg Borrow or Steal". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION"

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, a Training Class in Co-operation in Marathi will begin from Saturday the 23rd April 1938 and will last upto 13th May 1938 at Maratha High School (Near Opera House Tram Terminus) for the benefit of Managing Committee members and Secretaries of co-operative societies, primary teachers and others interested in Co-operative Movement.

The lecturers will include eminent co-operators like Prof. V. G. Kale and Prof. S. G. Beri and others. There will be one lecture every day at 6-30 p. m. and on Sunday at 9 a. m. All those who to attend this class are requested to enlist their names at the office of the Institute, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay between 9 to 10 a. m. (except Sundays) on week days. No fees will be charged for attending the class.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay opened the additional floor of Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas Hospital New Charni Road on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the wedding of Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir with Miss Dhunjibhoy Bomanji at Readymoney House, Napean Sea Road on Saturday

POPULATION & HYGIENE CONFERENCE

The 2nd All-India Population and the 1st Family Hygiene Conference will be opened by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, on Saturday, the 16th April, at 5-15 p.m. at the Town Hall.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Ar. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22.10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17-45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15-00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona East (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Ar. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Pass.	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-30 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15 (Mon.)	15-50 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Pass	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Pass	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Ar. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

TODDY BOOTH CLOSING TIME

Bandra Excise Committee's Recommendation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 9.

Recently the Excise Committee of Bandra held an urgent meeting to discuss the closing time of toddy booths in the Bandra Municipal area.

The committee has as its chairman Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay Suburban District, and the First Class City Magistrate Bandra, is its Ex-Official member. The Committee is made up by the members of the Bandra Municipal Board.

At the outset Mr. K. P. Patil, a representative of Danda Village, proposed that the present closing time of 9 p.m. be changed to 8 p.m. This was seconded by Mr. P. D. Miranda.

Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara, moved an amendment to this asking for the present time to stand, but with a street check. This was put to vote and Mr. Bulsara's amendment was carried.

This meeting was the outcome of many complaints received to the effect that toddy booths were open till midnight.

The committee has already issued circular letters to the owners of toddy booths warning them of the proposed timing and requesting them to put their lights out after the fixed hour.

The committee would do well to check adulteration which is carried out on a very large scale.

KHADI, SALVATION OF INDIA

Munshi Opens Matunga Khadi Sales Depot

BOMBAY, April 9.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi opened the Khadi Sales Depot, at the Nagji Ganpat Building, Matunga. He was received with music by South Indian pipers. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer welcomed Mr. Munshi and in a short speech said that the local public were indebted to him for coming to Matunga amongst his various engagements and requested him to open the Khadi Depot.

SALVATION OF INDIA

After declaring open the Depot, the Hon. Mr. Munshi made a short speech and in doing so he referred to the historic speech of Gandhiji at Haripura and stated that Khadi would be the salvation of India. In conclusion he hoped the Depot will be a permanent one supplying all the needs of the local public.

After the opening of the Depot, he was escorted to the Asthika Samaj, where a music performance was going on in connection with the Sree Rama Navami Celebrations

During his short stay there, Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer welcomed the Hon. Mr. Munshi on behalf of the Asthika Samaj and while garlanding him, wished him a happy and prosperous life enabling him to continue to do service to the country.

ADVANTAGE OF CHANTING HOLY AVESTA MANTRA

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dadyseth House, (3rd floor) Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a talk on 'The Advantage of Chanting the Holy Avesta Mantra'. All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

National Week Programme

'B' (MANDVI) WARD

(1) Enrolment of Congress members at 3 p. m.
(2) Public meeting at Bar Bhai Mohalla at 8-30 p. m.

'G' WARD & SUBURBAN DISTS.

Monday 11th April 9 p. m. Public lecture Harijan quarters, aerodrome, Andheri Speaker, Bhaijeebhai, Waghela M.L.A.

KHADI HAWKING

Khadi hawking in Malad, under the auspices of Vile Parle Khadi Mandir.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Lecture with magic lanern slides, at Tara, 9. p. m.

A.-I. S. A. APPEAL

Five days of this week are already over. During these five days Khadi for daily use has been purchased. Now there remain three days more. Please look at Khadi as it feeds the poor and the farmers with their minimum daily necessities, and purchase your requirements in Khadi during the next three days from the Khadi Bhandars and thus celebrate the National Week. You will thus get the advantage of wearing Khaddar as well as of giving bread to the poor farmers.

At De Lisle Road (Parel)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and 'G' Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at DeLisle Road, B. D. Chawls near Lower Parel Station, when Sjt. B. N. Gupte M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, to the Minister Local Self-Government will preside and Smt. Laxmibai Thuse; Mr. G. S. Kanthi; Sjt. B. J. Mhatre and others will speak.

At Umerkhadi (Dongri)

Under the auspices of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Umerkhadi, Jail Road, when Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside and Smt. Maniben Mulji; Sjt. P. R. Lele; Sjt. V. B. Karnik; Sjt. B. J. Mahadeshwar and others will address on Workers' part in Congress politics.

The Government of Madras have passed orders agreeing to bear, for a few years more, the cost of 26 Sub-Deputy Registrars employed in the work connected with land mortgage banks in the Presidency.

AJMERE CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMERE, April 7.

The local Cricket enthusiasts have organised a cricket team for touring England. They will be embarking on 14th of this month by s.s. "Conte Rosso." The team consists of the following members:—

1 A. U. Botawala, 2 Baporea, 3 Ramji, 4 N. P. Kesari, 5 V. S. Hazari, 6 Gopaldas M. Advani, 7 Attique Hussain, 8 K. Bose, 9 Asad Wahab, 10 B. D. Shanker, 11 Tajammal Hussain, 12 Azim Khan, 13 K. Bhattacharya, 14 Abbas Khan, 15 Dhani Ram, 16 C. H. Banker, 17 W. D. Begg, 18 Gulab Singh, 19 Kutbuddin Kurraishi.

The team is the work of the Rajputana Cricket Club of which Mr. Begg is the leading figure in local circles. The Cricket Board will not bear the expenses of this team as it is organised privately but the Board will not object to its visit to England. Formerly, in 1935 the Board had disallowed such a team to proceed anywhere.

AROUND THE COURTS

A 5-year-old boy walked over a stretch of road over which hot tar was laid and he received burns of the first and second degree.

It appears that on March 19 last, Pandurang Laxman (5) was walking along the road near the Kalyan Station in the company of an elderly woman. Both of them treaded over a spot on the road, where hot tar was poured and they received burns. They were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where the boy died on Sunday morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Monday.

A hack-victoria driver patted his horse on the hips, while giving the horse a bath at Chowpatty sea-shore on Saturday morning. The horse, however, shied and kicked up with both of his hind legs which caught the driver Subhanally on the chest. He fell down and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at noon. The inquest is to be held on Monday.

A man, who is stated to have intervened when an alleged 'Dada' attempted to stab another, sustained severe injuries himself, and died in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday morning.

The Nagpada Police have arrested three persons in this connection and are on the look out for two more.

It appears that four persons were at a game of cards in the Nawab Chawl, Lamington Road, on Friday last, at about 1-30 in the afternoon.

One Gopal went there and wanted to join them. The party refused and broke up.

It is alleged Gopal went out and returned with one Raja alleged to be a 'Dada' in the locality and Gopal himself brought a stick with him.

He then rushed towards Dhondu who, it was stated, was one of the four who were playing cards. while Raja whipped out a knife and it is alleged attempted to stab one Dattaram. Govind a relative of Dattaram interveneed and it was stated, he was stabbed in the abdomen. The suspects ran away. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Govind died on Sunday morning.

The police arrested Gopal, Raja and his younger brother named "Dada". Two other suspects stated to be involved in the affray are still at large.

Inspector Paul and Deputy Inspector Vichare of the Nagpada Police are making enquiries.

Madras Archaeological Finds

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Central Government has directed that the sculptures, carvings, images, bass reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects discovered within the revenue limits of Budham village, Baptala Taluka, Guntur District, of the Madras Presidency, shall not be removed from the places where they are, save with the written permission of the Collector of the said District.—United Press.

Bhavnagar Labour Convention

BARODA, April 10.

It is reported from Bhavnagar that the Labour Committee of the Bhavnagar Youth League has decided to hold a convention of labourers in the month of May next.

The underlying idea of the move is to consolidate the labourers and to strengthen their organisation, in order to remove the various disabilities of the working class, including the shop assistants.—United Press.

Act Up To Fundamentals Of Your Religion And Shun Western Glamour

ADVICE OF MOTHER GLORIA AND MOTHER ASHOI TO PARSIS

Reception In Honour Of Members Of Mazdaznans Of Europe And U. S. Mr. Chiniwala's Assurance Of Preservation Of Zoroastrianism In Pristine Purity

On Wednesday last the members of the Mazdaznan Association of Europe and America were given a welcome under the auspices of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, when Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwalla took the chair. The whole Hall was packed on the occasion and some of the prominent members of the Parsi community were present.

Mother Gloria referred to a certain message sent by the late Dr. Zar-Adusht Hanish in 1910 to the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, and said that history repeated itself and that the message of Prophet Zarathustra was shining once again on this planet. She said that the Parsi V. & T. Society was setting a good example by its activities. She referred to the path of purity as the only path leading to the salvation of humanity, and the establishment of the peace of the world. She laid emphasis upon the Vegetarian cult, and stated that in no religion was slaughter of animals ordered. She further stated that according to Mazdaznan religion a scientific explanation was offered for the human food. She was of opinion that the teaching of Lord Jesus Christ was also misinterpreted. She said that the basis of all good ethics was the teaching of Zarathushtra, namely, Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds. She besought the Parsis to act upto fundamentals of their religion and set a good example to others in whose midst they happened to be. She said that the East was the place where the Sun rose above the horizon and that it was disseminating its flood of light on the West. She warned the Parsis not to be deceived by certain undesirable activities of the West and not to blindly follow the West. She expressed her great joy on meeting the Parsis of India.

Discourse by Mother Ashoi:—

Mother Ashoi speaking on behalf of her friends put equal stress on vegetarianism and temperance, and said that the human abdomen was the seat of all diseases. She also advised the Parsis not to have a false glamour for everything from the West, and pressed them to live a truly Zoroastrian life along the principles of Mazdaznan religion. She referred to the Mazdaznan exercises which were indebted to regulate breathing and increase health. She said that the Parsis were a highly-placed group of humanity in the Mazdaznan world and that they should act upon their own standard and lead the community ahead.

MR. CHUNIWALA'S WELCOME

After this Mr. J. S. Chiniwala, Advocate rose to extend a welcome to the Mazdaznan Guests on behalf of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society as well as the gathering.

Mr. Chairman, Dastur Saheb Dastur Kaikobad Kutar, guests of the evening, ladies and gentlemen: You are aware that we have gathered together this evening to extend a hearty and warm welcome to the members of the Mazdaznan Association, on their sojourn to Bombay. On behalf of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society and on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen present here I extend to you a hearty and warm welcome in our midst this evening. It is seldom that we in this country get an opportunity to hear first-hand sermons from the members of the Mazdaznan Association. The one link and the very powerful link that leads us to look at you with respect and love is your calling yourself Mazdaznan. The very thing that inspires and commands our admiration is your devotion to our Prophet, Lord Zarathushtra, who revealed the true Mazdaznan religion. That link alone, guests of the evening, binds you with the Parsis of India. I do not propose to deliver a discourse this evening, but since you have spoken so much and told us about your Mazdaznan movement, I consider it my proud and humble privilege, at the same time to impress upon you that since the last 1300 years, ever since the downfall of the Great Persian Empire, our ancestors came down to this country for we have been preserving the great faith and the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion.

MYSTERIOUS PERSONALITY

Members of the Mazdaznan Association owe their existence to the teachings of the late Dr. Otoman Zar-Adusht Hanish. He was a mysterious man in so far as he received his tuition from the secret clan of Zoroastrians in the highlands of Himalayas and Iran. I want to apprise you, guests of the evening, that we are aware of the fact that just as there are thousands, or more than a lakh of Zarthustrians in the outer world so according to our information particularly emanating from the source of the information which our Society is drawing that over and above the Parsi Zoroastrians known to the world, there are not thousands but lakhs of Zoroastrians living in the world. You guests of the evening must be aware that the present existence of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society is not due to the vegetarian movement alone, which is one of the aims and objects, but that the strength of the Society consists in promulgating the scientific and occult religious information that a gentleman by the name of Oostad Saheb late Mr. Behramshaw Shroff brought to the Parsis of India, from the hidden clan of Zarathustrians called Saheb Dallans, who are living a secluded life right in the recesses of the Demarend Mountains further away than Himalayas and our teacher came at a time when probably according to the scheme of nature it was necessary that such information should be brought to the Parsis of India.

TAUGHT IN A SECRET CLAN

The one important aspect of the lectures to-day is that ethical or intellectual side of it is to be looked at in religious studies, but as you told us to-day it is the spiritual side which particularly concerns than the intellectual. We were not unaware of your existence. Our teacher, to whom I have just referred, when questioned regarding the Mazdaznan movement said that the late Dr. O. Zar-Adusht Hanish had been taught by teachers in a secret clan of the Zendic Tolla. That clan is somewhere near the Suleman Mountain range and that this clan exists quite exclusively. When I read an article from the pen of my friend Mr. Mamu, there it is said that Dr. Hanish got his information from the highlands of Iran. When I asked questions over the matter, the Mother Gloria she told me that it was near somewhere Himalayas that the Masters met and trained up Dr. Hanish. I beg to submit to you deferentially and the ladies and gentlemen present here will bear this in mind that so far as the Parsi Zoroastrian religion is concerned, so far as activities of the Parsi individuals are concerned it is merely destiny that matters. The Parsi community and the Zoroastrian religion are simply biding time. At present we are passing through times which may be called adverse. Had it not been for adverse times that mighty and powerful Empire which extended over vast areas, that mighty Iranian Empire under the powerful rule of great Persians which had at one time included in its fold crores of people subject to the Persian race, which had its State religion the Zoroastrian religion, would not have crumbled And out of the flower of the Persian race under the leadership of the great Dasturan Dastur Neriosh-hang Dhaval, under the guidance of Sarosh Yezd, the most revered guiding deity came down to Gujarat for the preservation of the Zoroastrian religion and Parsi fold

PEG IN SCHEME OF NATURE.

Your activities also are a peg in the scheme of nature. Our activities as well are a peg in the scheme of nature, and we believe that Parsi community with the help of the hidden lacs of Zoroastrians one day is going to hoist its banner high on whole of the world. Till that auspicious day comes we in India have been trying to present the purity of our faith and the individuality of our religion. We may assure you guests of the evening that inspite of the close contact of the West, inspite of the powerful grip of Western materialism, we have sustained our individuality and we have been trying to keep the first principles of the religion of Zoroaster in the same pristine purity in which our ancestors brought them to this country. This is what we have been doing and I consider it my duty to apprise you that being in a country like India with millions belonging to different races and religions, in a foreign country under a foreign domination we have done our best for the propagation of the first principles of Zoroastrian religion and preserving our individual rules and customs of life.

I do not want to keep you waiting any longer once again on behalf of this gathering on behalf of the management of the Parsi Vegetarian Society and on behalf of my humble self I welcome you most heartily, and wish you all the happiness and the best of achievements that a true Mazdaznan can conceive of.

PATHE
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An heiress on a rampage and a leopard on the loose!
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Central Cotton Committee

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Governor-General-in-Council has reappointed Lala Shri Ram as an additional member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to represent the Cotton Millowners of Delhi.

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya has been reappointed a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1938

AN AVOIDABLE TRAGEDY

The Report of Sir John Thom, the Chief Justice of Allahabad, on the Bihta train smash which occurred on 17th July, 1937, is a revealing document that must be a warning to the East Indian Railway Company, directly concerned in the tragedy which resulted in the death of 107 people and injury to 117, and to the Railway Board which shapes and controls the railway policy in the country. Sir John finds (1) that the derailment of the train in question "resulted from distortion of the track which was caused by XB class engine No. 1916 running at excessive speed" and "hunting," i.e., moving side to side and that (2) "the accident is directly attributable to negligence on the part of the Railway Company, and the Railway Company are accordingly liable to damages to those who were injured and the dependents of those who were killed in the accident." Dealing with the question of negligence in detail, Sir John holds the Deputy Controller guilty of gross negligence in not issuing a caution order, though one was necessitated by the information about possible danger communicated to him by another official. Says Sir John:

> "The Deputy Controller was guilty not merely of an error of judgment but of gross dereliction of duty. Had a caution order been imposed, there would have been no accident."

Certain facts in the Report would further indicate that the Operating Department have been guilty of negligence. But, unfortunately, the head of the Operating Department did not appear at the inquiry to give evidence. After the accident, he was permitted to go on leave preparatory to retirement. In his evidence, the Agent explained that he had permitted the head, Mr. Robertson, to go because of certain commitments the latter had undertaken: "He had contracted to deposit his provident fund in a London bank by a certain date and, further, he had rented a house in Switzerland for the winter." Considerations like these Sir John Thom rightly regards "small and petty." And he pertinently adds: "The Chief Operating Superintendent's Department were deeply involved. The Chief Engineer and the Deputy Chief Engineer were also due to retire. They preferred to remain and give evidence at the inquiry. It is unfortunate that Mr. D. M. S. Robertson was permitted to leave the country."

A Source Of Danger

The inquiry was thus defective in some respects. But Sir John goes well to recommend another inquiry into a serious but somewhat technical subject about the design, use and purchase of the XB class of engines. Such engines, he says, "have been a source of danger to the public since they were introduced into this country in the year 1928." "They have continued to hunt and distort the track; they have been involved in accidents and given trouble on other railways." In these circumstances Sir John has no hesitation in urging that "in the interests of the public the design, purchase and the continued purchase of these engines should be the subject of a thorough, searching and independent inquiry." If Mr. Robertson was in a position to throw any light on such an inquiry, he should certainly be summoned to India.

The Lesson

Having considered Sir John's Report, the Government have proposed to direct the East India Railway administration, "without admitting negligence and as a special case, to consider and settle the reasonable claims for compensation for any injury arising directly out of the accident." We do not understand why Government do not admit negligence And if "compensation" is to be given, how can the Railway Company be acquitted of negligence? Sir John himself, a Chief Justice of a High Court, is emphatic on this point and says: "The law upon the matter is perfectly clear It demands from the Railway Company, as indeed from every other concern, which has a duty to make due provision for the safety of the public, that care, caution and circumspection which a prudent man of business would exercise in the direction of his own affairs. The Railway Company, in my judgment, have clearly failed in the discharge of their functions to exercise that ordinary care upon which the law insists." Is it not an affront to the Chief Justice for Government not to admit negligence? However, if the aggrieved parties fail to get due compensation, they should seek to recover it through a Court of Law. We fear that the absence of strictures on the part of Government in such cases and of due watch by the Railway Board on the details of Railway administration are partly responsible for various acts of maladministration in various Railway Companies. Such acts are bound to be more common unless the Railways are made fully responsible to the Legislature.

What A Service!

Like his father, the late Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was once upon a time a fierce protagonist of the League of Nations. But now he is a member of the so-called "National" Government of Great Britain and as Tory a "realist" as his illustrious chief, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He too has been echoing the latter with the same sanctimonious platitudes. For instance, the British Government, he said, "had just maintained their belief in restoration of the League as the great hope of international peace and were endeavouring to restore international co-operation on a reasonable and comprehensive basis." This is a blatant untruth for the undeniable reason that the methods which the British Government are employing and which Mr. MacDonald was defending, cannot possibly do anything of the kind. For, Italy and Germany left the League defying not only its authority but its very principle and they have both openly ridiculed "international peace" and boastfully declared that they will never join the League. In these circumstances it is only British statesmanship which can unblushingly call kow-towing to Italy and Germany as service to the League of Nations.

Retrenchment

The Central Legislature did well to adopt, in spite of Government's opposition, the resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council "to appoint a retrenchment committee to consider all items of expenditure from the Central Revenues and to suggest measures for curtailing the outlay with a view to reducing the total expenditure by 10 per cent." It was a modest and reasonable resolution. The spendthrift ways of the Government of India have long been notorious and have long needed a searching inquiry and drastic retrenchment. Many speakers in the House made out an unanswerable case for at least an inquiry. But Government evidently did not relish an inquiry that was bound to expose many items of reckless expenditure. They, therefore, stoutly opposed it without being able to urge a single sensible argument against it. It remains to be seen if they will now defy the mandate of the House.

HIGHER EDUCATION

A Scheme For Re-Organization

(BY R. V. MATKARI, M.A., LL.B., B.T.)

The Wardha seven-year scheme of Primary Education provides for craft and culture at an elementary level. Its fourteen-year-old product will not be good for much either economically or culturally. He must needs therefore go on; and it is sad and cruel to prevent him, at such a tender age, from going on. If the State cannot help him, as at the primary level, private bodies must take up the burden.

The next stage, which should make him a respectable plier of his trade and should give him a tolerably wide outlook, should end at the present Intermediate standard, both in point of trade education and cultural education. Let us see how many years it should comprise.

Five-Year Secondary Course

The Wardha scheme, if worked carefully and enthusiastically, and, further, if part of the craft-period is given to the English language, can easily bring a boy to the end of the present Anglo-Vernacular Standard Three. Between this and the present Intermediate, there are now six years. But every school-master knows full well that even under the foreign medium it is possible to take off one year from the high school, i.e., 4—7, stage. Much more easily, then, can one take off a year, or even more, at that stage, if the vernacular medium is adopted, as is rapidly being done in all parts of India nowadays. But, since, side by side with the cultural education, we mean to give the boy higher instruction in his chosen craft, as elucidated below, one should rest satisfied with the reduction of only a year. This means that the second or secondary stage, i.e., from the present fourth standard to the present Intermediate standard, should take up five years. The boy will then be nineteen, easily capable of holding his own as a cultural and responsible member of society.

This five-year course should be one continuous whole, to be gone through in one single institution, the High School or the Intermediate School, or whatever else it is called. What we mean to stress is that the five years should not be divided into three and two, the three to be given to the present High School, and the two to the present College. Even under the present system we find that the first two years in a college do not differ in quality from the Seventh or Matriculation standard in the High School. They can well be attached, as the eighth and ninth classes, to the High School, to the great advantage of both the teacher and the taught, neither of whom can do his duty without extreme strain in the theatre-classes of a college.

A Parallel Course

This five-year course should be purely cultural; it should not aim at bread. That should be reserved for the other course, viz., the one giving higher training in the chosen trade or craft. This should also consist of five years meant to lead to a pretty high standard in the trade or craft. It should run parallel to the cultural course, but should not be dependent on the latter at any stage. That is to say, a boy going on with his craft-course should not be hindered in his progress there by his possible inability to proceed at the same pace or even at the least pace, with his cultural course. Let the boy at least earn his bread if he is unfortunate enough to be deficient in culture. This should not, however, mean that the cultural course is to be practically optional; on the contrary, it should be practically compulsory. For, as Christ said, 'Man cannot live by bread alone." Man's bread is for his individual body, his culture is for his social body. Therefore as the social body advances and develops deeper and deeper complications, culture gets greater and greater importance over the bread. So one cannot leave cultural education to anybody's sweet will and pleasure. It should be practically compulsory; and the compulsion can be exerted in various ways by making it an essential condition for entrance into all higher walks of life. The underlying principle is that a skilled workman should be a cultured gentleman, and a cultured gentleman a skilled workman, in other words, development of the whole man.

For the cultural course, the present High Schools would do,

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 7.)

THERE IS STILL TIME TO SAVE SPAIN

British Labour's Opportunity

By H. N. Brailsford

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The bravest men who ever carried arms for their faith in Socialist democracy are wrestling for life or death with Fascism.

It would be useless to attempt in this commentary to follow the swift rush of the military events. It is clear, to the most casual reader of the news that the case of the Spanish Republic is critical, and even this may be an understatement.

There is no mystery about what is happening. Even the Tory papers state frankly enough that the success of Franco's offensive is due solely to the overwhelming superiority in 'planes of the latest type and in heavy guns which his German and Italian backers have provided in the last three months.

Flesh and blood, unless it is solidly entrenched, cannot stand up against these Messerschmidt, "fighters" which swoop on infantry with seven machine-guns and a quick-firing gun blazing from each 'plane.

But the famous shock-troops of the Republic—Lister's, Campesino's and the International Brigades—have held up the enemy's rush to the sea. Gallant diversions have been attempted towards Teruel and from Madrid.

Spaniards never fight so well as when their back is to the wall and reasonable men would give up all for lost. If the enemy hopes for victory in days, this stubborn army of workers and peasants will hold him up for weeks, and it may be longer.

There is time for us and time for the French to concert our final effort. So long as our Spanish comrades are selling their lives for our ideals, it is for us to attempt the impossible to succour them.

French Quarrels

On the French we cannot reckon. The second Blum Ministry is staggering to its fall!

It is the old story. It has a big majority in the Chamber and in the country; but in grappling with the desperate financial difficulties of the Republic—an inheritance that dates back to the years when reaction was in power—it meets the implacable hostility of the banks and of the politicians who serve the money power. The elderly Conservative unrepresentative Senate has sabotaged the Government's scheme for the balancing of its accounts. It might overawe Senate and banks alike if it could widen its base to include such honourable moderates as M. Reynaud from the Centre and a Communist from the Left. But as yet, with all Europe rocking round the frontiers of France, the effort to achieve a wider national unity around the People's Front has failed.

Within the Cabinet, Radicals and Socialists are said to be in conflict over the bolder financial measures that M. Blum has devised. It is clear that the organised power of finance is determined to render the task of government impossible for the People's Front.

Unless democracy achieves bolder leadership and firmer unity, this tireless conspiracy (backed, as most Frenchmen believe, by British influence) may succeed.

Its promoters will be the better pleased if it has the effect of paralysing all the goodwill of the Left to help the Spanish Republic, and all the concern of the soldiers lest France be encircled by allied Fascist Powers on every frontier.

The evidence accumulates that this is more than the customary class-struggle of the employing classes against the workers, over hours, pay and profits. One of the ablest deputies and journalists of the Right, M. de Kerillis, has blurted out the plan that Big Business and Big Money will attempt if they dare.

He proposes a Government of Public Safety composed of five or six men. It is to give the Chamber a two years' holiday, disband the Trade Unions and muzzle the Press with a censorship, while it revises the Constitution.

The moment has not yet come for such an adventure at this. If ever it should, it will be met by a general strike, which might be the signal for civil war. But the fact that it can be openly proposed by a widely-read writer conveys a warning.

The Fascist flood that sweeps towards the last free frontier of France will find conduits and channels ready-dug for its further encroachment. A victory in Spain for the Dictators' Axis will compel French democracy to fight for its survival.

Workers' Power

Then if France, virtually without a Government, can do little or nothing for the Spanish Republic, what can we achieve?

Let us not belittle the good work done by Labour and Liberal members in the House of Commons. It is good, though it is late, to demonstrate in Hyde Park. But Parliamentary activity is no substitute for the incomparably more effective pressure that the industrial movement could apply, if it would.

When the head of the class State approached it with a request for the sacrifice of its craft rules to further rearmament, it had the chance that comes once in a generation

The proper answer would have been: "Not a single concession will we make or even discuss with your Government or for your policy."

The leaders have missed their moment for a dramatic stroke that would have brought the Government crashing, while a movement of revolt among its own followers rendered it peculiarly vulnerable. No Government in this hour of danger could survive a refusal of the workers to co-operate with it in the task of strengthening its defences.

It is not, even now, too late to confront it with this refusal. The initiative, however, must come from the rank and file. If each Union and each chapel

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TROUBLE IN TUNIS.

Anti-French demonstrations culminating in serious rioting are reported from Tunis. This is, of course, unfortunate. But while the trouble may be due to a slight extent to outside propaganda by other countries who may be trying to play upon existing discontent, the main responsibility lies with the French themselves. Their colonial policy constitutes a denial of the fundamental rights of the people. The French more than fiercely frown upon the aspirations to freedom of the people of the "colonies"; indeed they suppress all manifestations of these aspirations with Fascist ruthlessness. And the tragedy is that, in this respect, a socialist regime in France has proved no better than any other. Incidentally the same regrettable attitude was taken up in respect of Spanish Morocco by the Spanish Republican regime also. That partly explains why the rebels managed to establish themselves in Morocco so easily, yet completely.

WELCOME SETTLEMENT.

It is a relief to learn that the millowners of Khandesh have at last accepted the recommendations of the Bombay Textile Inquiry Committee. It is a sensible decision though needlessly belated. The settlement is due mainly to the efforts of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. We trust the terms of the settlement will be scrupulously maintained. If at all any hitch arises it will be in the interests of the millowners and the workers alike to seek the friendly intervention of the Congress, which has shown on numerous occasions its capacity to hold the scales evenly between the two interests. It will be an advantage to all concerned if attempts are made by them to organize sound Trade Unions wherever they do not exist at present.

UNCONSCIONABLE DELAYS

The negotiations for a fresh Indo-British Trade Agreement have been dragging on their weary length for nearly two years but the public do not know what progress, if any, has been made already. The British Government do not seem to be in a hurry as the obliging Government of India are enforcing the old Agreement in spite of its having been denounced by the Central Legislative Assembly. It is said that Lancashire may send another deputation to India next autumn. Obviously, Lancashire, taking advantage of the subservience of the Government of India, is seeking from them higher concessions for its textiles The people should show in an unmistakable manner that they will never submit to further concessions. Indeed it is time that the very principle of British preference as a matter of course was scrapped.

CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

At the instance of the Provincial Legislative Assembly the Government of Bihar have appointed a Committee to enquire into the extent of corruption in the public services of Bihar and to ascertain its causes, means and occasions, and to suggest suitable and effective remedies. Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, an ex-Minister, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee which represents all interests. The appointment of the Committee is a fresh proof of the solicitude of Congress Government to take every possible measure to redress the grievances of the people, especially the poor, who are the special victims of corruption in public services. The evil of corruption in the public services is not peculiar to Bihar. We trust the Government of Bombay, who were the first to issue a warning in this respect to public servants, will also take practical measures to root out this evil.

"Bombay Stock Exchange"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read a letter by "Fair Play" appearing in your today's issue. A newspaper is certainly not a place for discussing the desirability or otherwise of a particular Stock Exchange rule However, I may here state that Rule 7 (a) which makes persons engaged in other occupations ineligible for membership of the Association, was not framed by the Exchange but was adopted by it at the instance of Government on the recommendation of the Atley Committee. The question whether people carrying on other trades should be admitted or not was again raised when the Morison Committee was appointed Such an eminent body as the Indian Merchants' Chamber expressed itself against the admission of such people and the Morison Committee went a step further in suggesting the deletion of the existing Rule 7 (d) under which nominees who are relatives of the existing members are allowed to carry on outside business. This recommendation even though it affects adversely the interests of its members, has been accepted by the Exchange and Rule 7 (d) has been deleted.

It may interest your readers to know that a rule similar to Rule 7 (a) exists on the London Stock Exchange also. From this it is easy to see now widespread is the ignorance on the part of the general public regarding the affairs of the Exchange and how unjustly and unnecessarily is the Association criticised even for following recommendations made by Special Committees.—Yours, etc

K. R. P. SHROFF.
President Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.
Bombay April 9.

In view of the possibility of a Lancashire delegation itself coming to India, Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, it is reported, may not have to go to London again.

Good. We mean India will at least have the consolation of being spared the expenses of the Commerce Member's visit the ultimate result of negotiations being, of course, the same in any case.

* * *

The Premier of the Punjab told a deputation of the Punjab Unemployment Association that demonstrations would not help them."

No. They ought to starve in silence and secrecy.

* * *

What? Don't let us be funny.

How can Sir Sikandar maintain himself and his prestige *vis-a-vis* the I.C.S. on the Congress scale of salaries and allowances?

* * *

We do not doubt that an Anglo-Indian report regarding the concluding proceedings on the Federation debate in the Punjab Assembly is utterly false as Dr. Gopichand Bhargava insists.

But the Anglo-Indian propagandist has the satisfaction of having tried to do his duty by Sir Sikandar Hayat with faith and fidelity. And that's all that matter. Our congratulations to the scribe and the journals concerned

* * *

Mr. M. S. Aney has warned Maharashtra youths against separatism and has called upon them to join the Congress.

Too bad, too bad. And we simply shan't be surprised if this rouses noble indignation in both communalist camps, the Mahasabha denouncing Congress for seducing Mr. Aney and Maharatta Youth and the Muslim League denouncing Congress for being seduced by Mr. Anev and Maharashtra youth.

* * *

A British Note to Mexico asserts that the expropriation of British Oil properties was "inherently unjustified."

Quite, quite. On the only true principle in the world that justice inheres in British Big Business and Imperialism.

* * *

It has again been alleged in the House of Lords that heavy fortifications have been erected on both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar.

But it's nothing to worry about thanks to British diplomacy which has succeeded in foisting the Mediterranean on Italy.

* * *

Lord Halifax looks forward to the time when Britain will again enjoy the benefit of the former Foreign Secretary's services.

Meanwhile sufficient unto the day are the blessings of the present Foreign Secretary's and Premier's disservices.

* * *

Lord Halifax unctuously declared that "the British nation would have no Spanish blood on its hands."

Of course not. The "British Nation" is merely looking on, the actual butchering being done by another

* * *

His Lordship by the way, felt that improved Anglo-Italian relations would have their good influence felt "in the Mediterranean area, indeed the whole of Europe."

They are already doing so indeed in the whole of Europe, Africa and Asia.

* * *

The French Government are reported to be sounding Poland as to the action the latter is prepared to take to safeguard Czechoslovakia against Germany.

Poland for the time being is, however, busy considering what action she should take to safeguard Czechoslovakia against France and Lithuania against Russia.

* * *

"The British Government believed it still possible for those who had differences to sit down and reach agreement by negotiations instead of by force. That was why they were starting discussions with Germany which had been violently interrupted and discussions with Italy which were progressing somewhat more satisfactorily."

—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the late Ramsay MacDonald.

* * *

Advertisement in an Irish newspaper:

"For sale, second-hand motor hearse with brand-new body."

White Paper On Over-Seas Telegraphs

British Government's Scheme For Reduction Of Rates

LONDON, April 8.

IMPORTANT CHANGES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATE MAKING IN THEIR ARRANGEMENTS WITH CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED, INCLUDING FAR-REACHING SCHEME FOR A REDUCTION IN OVERSEAS TELEGRAPH RATES, ARE CONTAINED IN A WHITE PAPER.

At the outset, reference is made to the policy agreed between the British Commonwealth Governments concerned, and the companies in Cable and Wireless Merger, in 1928/29, for the maintenance and development, under British control, of the Overseas Cable and Wireless System of the Empire.

It says that this policy was endangered in recent years, partly because the operating Company was unable to earn the expected revenue, and thus unable to reduce tariffs to the full extent hoped for, and, partly owing to the threat of foreign competition of the Empire routes.

For some time the Governments concerned have been engaged in reviewing the position and negotiating with Cable and Wireless, as a result of which, certain proposals emerged.

The British Government, with the general assent of the Dominions Governments and the Government of India, are prepared to approve of this, subject to Parliamentary Authority. The proposed settlement calls for financial sacrifices by the United Kingdom, and most of the Overseas Governments, and by the Company and associates, but it is believed, that these will be offset by the benefits accruing to all parties, particularly, public users of the Company's system.

MAIN PURPOSE.

The main purpose of the proposed settlement is threefold.

First, it provides immediate substantial reduction in Empire Telegraph Rates, and makes it more easily possible for further reductions to be effected in the future, if the expected stimulus to traffic makes this practicable.

Secondly, it relieves the present strain on Cable and Wireless finances, by providing for an exchange, prior to a charge on the Company's revenues, which the British Government now hold in the form of rental for Beam Wireless Stations, for interest in equity, undertaking.

Thirdly, the Governments concerned are asked, in confirmation of the policy agreed to in 1928, to accord the fullest support and co-operation to the Company's system.

In arriving at a general settlement, account has been taken of the obligations of the Company, in regard to the maintenance of cables which may be required for strategic purposes.

MAIN PROVISIONS.

As a condition of these proposals, the Company have also agreed to introduce a far-reaching scheme, for a reduction in Overseas Telegraph Rates. This scheme is the outcome of discussions between the representatives of the Governments and the Company. Its main provision is that, subject to an agreement being reached with the administrations and other parties concerned, the rates for full traffic between all different parts of the Empire, are to be reduced so far as practicable, to a uniform basis. This will be 15d. per word, (with code rate 10d. per word); but the existing rates, which are already below this level, are not be increased There will be consequential reductions in certain rates, for cheaper classes of traffic, which are proportional to the full rate.

It is the intention to put the new rates into effect from April 25, 1938.

To facilitate the reductions, the Governments are asked, subject to special arrangements in certain cases, to make reductions in the terminal and transit rates at present charged by them, where such rates exceed three and half pence sterling per word, on traffic affected.

It proceeds to set forth the arrangements approved in 1928, whereby four Beam Wireless Stations in the United Kingdom, owned by the G. P. O. were leased to the Company, for 25 years, in return for Beam Rental, consisting of an annual payment of a quarter million sterling, and twelve per cent. of surplus profits earned by the Company, in any year, above a certain level. The rental was duly paid, but the profits never sufficed for additional payment.

PRESENT PROPOSAL.

It is now proposed that Cable and Wireless be granted a freehold on the said Beam Wireless Stations, that Beam Rental be cancelled from March 1, 1938. In consideration of this, it is proposed, that the £2,600,000 one pound shares of Cable and Wireless shall be transferred to the United Kingdom Government, without payment, the shares to be found from the existing issued capital of the Company. The Post Master-General shall waive the claims from Cable and Wireless, in respect of the right conceded to the Company, to operate the wireless service with Kenya, instead of that previously operated by the G. P. O.

It is proposed, that the British and Continental Telegraph Services, operated by the G. P. O. and Cable and Wireless, respectively, shall be co-ordinated under a joint purse working arrangement; the standard revenue fixed in 1928, at £1,865,000 be written down to £1,200,000 annually. One half of any surplus over the standard revenue may be allocated to a reduction in rates or a development of the services. The benefit from the reductions on the telegraphic rates to the public at Home and Overseas, is estimated to amount to nearly £500,000 per annum. In addition, special financial arrangements made by the United Kingdom Government in the new tariff involve concessions of varying amounts, on the part of the Overseas Governments, but the main burden will fall on the Company itself, and its associates.

The Directors have agreed to these proposals. The figure of £2,600,000 for the number of the Company's shares to be issued to the United Kingdom Government is the figure negotiated as part of the general settlement based upon the discounted value of outstanding payments of Beam Rental, until the end of the present lease in 1953. A surrender of fixed beam rental of £2,500,000, payable annually under the existing lease until 1953, in return for such income, as may be received from dividends on the Government's new holding of 2,600,000 shares in the company, represents a substantial sacrifice on the part of His Majesty's Government in terms of revenue. The Beam Rental has hitherto been paid to post office, but in view of the wider public issues involved in the proposed financial arrangements with the Company, it has been agreed between the Treasury and th Post Office, that the net consequential loss in excess of £100,000 per annum, shall be borne by the Exchequer. His Majesty's Government are satisfied that, as a contribution to the general settlement, the cost of the proposed concession, is outweighed by the great importance, alike on political, commercial strategic grounds, of maintaining intact the system of imperial communications carried on by the company.

"GREATEST GESTURE."

The sweeping programme of new telegraphic rates announced today, puts the British Overseas Telegraphs on top of the world The scheme may well be considered the greatest gesture in Imperial co-operation since the war, declared Mr. Edward Wilshaw, Chairman of Cable and Wireless Limited, in an interview with Reuter.

He dealt with the defects and weaknesses that had arisen from Empire Communication unification after the Imperial Wireless Cable Conference of 1928. "The foundations are solid but the superstructure has been found to require alterations and repairs."—Reuter's Special.

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'Imperialism Flirting With Congress'

Beware Of Britain's Cajoling India Into Acceptance Of Federation

At a meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday in connection with the "national week", under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, speakers said that a situation similar to that before the Jalianwalla Baug tragedy, awaited the country in the near future and that the people should avail themselves of those opportunities when they would come. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal presided on the occasion. Loud speakers had been installed.

The President of the meeting observed that the tide of national awakening was gradually rising. To the country nothing less than a constitution drafted by a Constituent Assembly would be acceptable, and such a decision was only in the fitness of things after the country's experience in her tragedies like the Jalianwalla Baug massacre.

HIDEOUS TRAGEDY OF JALIANWALLA

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that on the solemn occasion, it would be appropriate to take stock of the political situation in order to find out whether they had sincerely made efforts to redeem the pledge of Independence taken years ago.

"This is not a festive and joyous occasion", Mr. Nariman added: "We mournfully, sorrowfully recall the hideous tragedies that happened 19 years ago. In any other country in the West or in the East, a calamitous episode like the Jalianwalla Baug would have so stirred the nation and country to indignation as to have caused a political revolution; here we are only content, even at the end of 19 long years, only with solemnly observing an annual national function.

The moral of Jalianwalla Baug must not be forgotten by the nation. The lesson to be learnt from the tragedy was that it should not trust the imperialis's, nor place any faith in the sweet words and platitudes which were so common during the war.

When they were passing through a crisis, and when they wanted Indian help and co-operation, they cajoled and flattered India and made all sorts of promises and even the Mahatma was taken in. Lokamanya Tilak was the only one who refused to take them seriously, and warned the Indian people that once their trouble was over the British Bulldog would again show its biting teeth.

Lokamanya's fears were true. The Rowlatt Act, Jalianwalla Baug and Martial Law of the Punjab were the rewards which India got for the enormous sacrifices,—even after winning decisively one of the most critical wars."

Continuing Mr. Nariman said:

"To-day we are passing through the same phase, British Imperialism seems to flirt with Congress, and pretends to be India's Best Friend. Sir Wardlaw Milne declared with pride that 'Governors are the best friends, philosophers and guides of Congress Ministries'. God save the Congress from such doubtful friends. Again the British game seems to be to cajole India into acceptance of the coming Federation. Let us hope that India, being wiser by bitter experience of Jalianwalla Baug in the past, will not fall into the British trap once again."

"It is necessary even in the days of peace to be prepared for war. The Congress strength must be increased and solidified. Mere increase in Congress membership is a deceptive appearance of increasing strength, as Mahatma Gandhi or Rastrapati Subhas Babu had said that care must be taken to see that the Congress register is not being swelled by bogus membership. Those who have been shunning the Congress House as a danger zone during the war, are rushing in now and enjoy the loaves and fishes of the present policy. We must beware of such doubtful associates who will run away at the first symptom of danger."

TASK BEFORE COUNTRY

"The task before the country and Congress is to prevent the impending Federation at all costs and even if that much is achieved by the Congress, it will have justified its existence of the last 50 years and will rightfully claim to be the only bulwark to protect India's rights and guide her destinies in the future."

Mr. D. S. Babrekar observed that the British purpose which seemed to be focussed on destroying India's national feelings as almost evidenced by the Jalianwalla Baug tragedy, appeared to him to have been completely frustrated in the light of the events which followed the massacre.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thought the conditions in which India was steeped before the Jalianwalla Baug tragedy were no whit less important than the massacre itself. The observance of the Jalianwalla Baug tragedy brought before one's mind several smaller or bigger Jalianwalla Baughs through which the nation had to pass in her march to the goal.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit thought that the progress that the nation made during the last 19 years was remarkable in the annals of Indian history.

After Mrs. Perin Ben Captain had proposed a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

PRITI BHOJAN UNDER CONGRESS AUSPICES

300 Harijans Take Part

Nearly 300 Harijans, men women and children participated in a cosmopolitan dinner organised by the B. P. C. C. and commonly termed as "Priti Bhojan". Covers were laid in Jinnah Hall for as many as 500 guests on Sunday noon.

Among those who were present were: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, President of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, Mr Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Tyebali of Zanzibar.

Desh Sevikas and some Harijan girls led by Mrs. Safia Khan served the guests.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE MEETS

Conference Begins On Tuesday: Presidential Address On Wednesday

LAHORE, April 10.

A meeting of the All-India Executive of the Congress Socialist Party was held this evening. Mr. Achut Patwardhan presided. Among those present were Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Munshi Ahmad Din, Dr. Lohia and Mr. Meharali.

There was general discussion on the present political situation and a number of Subjects Committee were appointed to draft resolutions which will be brought up at the open conference. It is understood that resolutions will touch the following subjects:—Federation, communal problem, States people, Socialists unity, War and International situation and the situation in the Frontier.

The programme of the Conference has now been decided. At four o'clock on April 12 there will be a meeting of the delegates and it will be followed by the Presidential procession. At 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan will hoist the National Flag. At 7 p.m. on the same day, namely, April 12, there will be presidential address. On April 13 the delegates will meet at 11 a.m. and, the new Executive of the All-India Socialists will be elected. The open session will be held on the evening of the 15th April.—A. P.

INDIA FORCED TO LAUNCH CLOVE BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

chants in Bombay and elsewhere. The boycott of the cloves which had been carried on for six months had told on the clove trade. But simultaneously some weakness had crept into the movement. Hitherto if the profit per bale was two rupees, now this profit had considerably increased and some greedy persons and a few others totally unconnected with the trade wanted to make money and some cases of attempt at breaking the boycott came to light.

Very soon India would give another illustration to the world of her solidarity and strength in the clove boycott Very soon other countries in the world would come to realise that the Indians had self-respect and cared for their honour

and that they had a powerful weapon in the shape of boycott. They had launched this boycott in vindication of the honour and self-respect of Indians and they should carry on the boycott until the rights of the Zanzibar Indians were restored to them.

BOYCOTT CLOVES

Attempts to smuggle cloves through Madras, Calcutta and some Dutch ports had come to light, continued the Sardar. He appealed on behalf of himself, on behalf of Clove Boycott Committee and the Indian National Congress that every Indian home should stop forthwith using any cloves until the question was solved.

Upto now the merchants had carried on the boycott. But the time had come when every one in this country should participate in the boycott and make it a complete success.

The Provincial Congress Committee and the District and the Taluq Committees had been instructed to take charge of all the stocks of cloves, so that there would be no scope for smuggling. On the day to be announced, Clove Boycott programme would be observed by every town and village and then the clove stocks would be taken charge of by the Congress Committee.

JOIN AS VOLUNTEERS

A handful of volunteers would not be able to cope with the situation thus arising. He appealed to every one to join as a volunteer in the clove boycott movement, and also to decide that as far as lay in his power he would not allow anybody to use the cloves.

Sardar appealed to the Press to keep vigilant over the situation and help the boycott movement reach its successful culmination. He observed that the boycott affected both the Hindu and Muslim traders. In fact, it affected Muslims more than it did the Hindus. But this should not be viewed in that way. In fact it was an All-India question, and the Indians as a whole should co-operate with the Clove Boycott Committee in making the campaign a success.

FORCED TO FIGHT

Mr. Tayab Ali traced the origin of the Zanzibar struggle. He said that the Zanzibar merchants were not anxious to launch a fight against any one. But when their rights were trampled under foot, they could not sit helpless. They tried every possible way in their means to arrive at an amicable settlement. But settlement would not come. They sent repeated representations to the Government of India to intervene effectively, but even these representations proved of little avail. Then the merchants requested the Indian National Congress which had taken up their cause. They knew what sacrifice was involved in this fight, but he wished to point out that the merchants were forced to fight. Even now if there was settlement consistent with the rights of the Zanzibar Indians, this fight could be stopped. Every year, India bought nearly Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 lakhs worth of cloves and the stopping of this trade was in itself sufficient pressure to bring about a settlement. He, therefore, appealed to the people as well as the merchants to stiffen the boycott.

Dr. Jethalal Vora thanking Sardar appealed to the merchants to stiffen the fight and appealed to the citizens to enrol themselves as volunteers to carry on the campaign.

ACCELERATED EMPIRE AIR SERVICES

"Centaurus" Leaves For Brisbane

LONDON, April 10.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Centaurus" left for Brisbane from Southampton, at 4-42 a. m. (G. M. T.) in inauguration of the first of the accelerated Empire Air Services. The "Centaurus" is due at Alexandria at 9-40 a. m. (G. M. T.) to-morrow. She carries three passengers and two and a half tons of mail.—Reuter.

Plebiscite Voting Begins

Queues Waiting Outside Booths: Absolute Secrecy Observed

BERLIN, April 10.

Queues were waiting outside when the polling booths opened at 8 a. m. Each voter was given a badge embossed with the head of the Fuhrer, and within a few hours nobody was visible in the streets without badges, except foreigners.

The voting appears to be absolutely secret. Every voter was handed a slip and an envelope. He marked the former in a curtained booth and placed it in the envelop e which he dropped through a slit in a big wooden box. The polling stations remain open until 5 p.m.
—Reuter's Special.

2,100 Germans & Austrians Leave Tilbury To Vote Outside Territorial Waters

LONDON, April 10.

Wild scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed when, 2,100 Germans and Austrians sailed aboard the liner "Whilhelm Gustloff" from Tilbury at 9-50 (G. M. T.) in order to vote in the plebiscite outside the territorial waters. All thronged the deck shouting "Heil Hitler", also "one people, one Reich, one Leader."

The band played patriotic music. The majority of voters were women aged 21 to 30. The ship is expected to return to Tilbury at about 7 p. m. (G. M. T.)

VOTING FINISHED AT NOON

(LATER).—With characteristic Teutonic punctuality and thoroughness the plebiscite proceeded smoothly and virtually finished at midday, although polling booths remain open until 5 p.m. nearly in all towns queues were formed before the booths opened and by early afternoon almost everybody in the streets wore a grass button as evidence that the wearer had voted.—Reuter.

Harangue On Eve Of Plebiscite

VIENNA, April 10.

WITH MILLIONS OF HIS SUBJECTS GATHERED AROUND LOUD-SPEAKERS IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE OF GREATER GERMANY, HERR HITLER MADE HIS FINAL SPEECH TO VOTERS ON THE EVE OF THE PLEBISCITE AFTER HIS TRIUMPHAL DRIVE FROM HIS HOTEL TO A MEETING HELD IN THE CONVERTED NORTHWEST RAILWAY STATION.

Tens of thousands of people lining the streets shouted "one people, one Reich and one leader."

HERR HITLER, WHOSE SPEECH WAS RELAYED BY 5,000 BROADCASTING STATIONS, INCLUDING THOSE IN NATIONALIST SPAIN, REFERRED TO THE TREMENDOUS ASCENT OF THE GERMAN NATION SINCE HE SPOKE AT KOENIGSBERG IN 1933 WHEN HE ASKED THE NATION TO AUTHORISE HIM TO TAKE THE FATE OF GERMANY INTO HIS OWN HANDS.

POST-WAR GERMANY

Herr Hitler proceeded to trace the post-war history of Germany and said that he had found the Fatherland torn asunder and that there were two groups fighting each other, namely, the 'Bourgeoisie' and the 'Proletariat.' The German 'Bourgeoisie' looked as though they were hypnotised to Geneva and the 'Proletariat to Moscow. They were unable to save Germany which was being exploited and approaching a chaos.

Herr Hitler claimed that he had placed the whole nation on a new status, brought unity, built a decent life and saved Germany by increasing production.

"I strengthen the army not because I wanted to rearm but because only the strong have rights. I liberated the Germans from the dictatorship of the international capitalist."

Back To Reich!

He declared that Austria was a German country which could not live without the Reich and wanted to return to the Reich. "If Austria and Germany stand united, we are invincible. When Dr. Schuschnigg broke his word, it was a call of providence. What followed was an execution of providence. In three days, the Lord defeated them and I was granted great grace to lead my country back. Austria does not return under humiliating conditions. I myself lead you home. May every German bow to-morrow before the Almighty who performed the miracle."

Herr Hitler spoke for 80 minutes.—Reuter.

ON THE EVE OF PLEBISCITE

PRAGUE, April 10.

Special trains are conveying over 15,000 Germans from Czechoslovakia to Germany for the Plebiscite.

Fares in Czechoslovakia are half ordinary and free in Germany.

All trains are travelling nonstop to the destination.—Reuter's Special.

PEACE THROUGH LEAGUE!

RUGBY, April 9.

The Secretary of State for Dominions Mr. Malcolm MacDonald speaking at Plymouth last night said that they could not exclude from the circle of nations any nation at all however they might disagree with their domestic or international policy It was for that reason that the National Government some time ago opened conversations with the two Powers in Europe with whom there had been great differences of opinion. Government maintained their belief in restoration of the League as the great hope of international peace and were endeavouring to restore international co-operation on a reasonable comprehensive basis They believed it still possible for those who had differences to sit down and reach agreement by negotiations instead of by force. That was why they were starting discussions with Germany which had been violently interrupted and discussions with Italy which were progressing somewhat more satisfactorily. But if War came, Britain had almost immeasurable financial resources and Defence Forces to preserve her position and honour.—B.O.W.

HIGHER EDUCATION

(Continued from page 6)

provided they are reformed, as indicated above, to begin with the present A.-V. Std. IV and to end in five years with the present University Interm diate. For the simultaneous vocational education, the most economical proposal would be to have a big institution for every town and city ward, where the surrounding cultural schools would take their turn in instruction. It would be well, therefore, if the Congress Government, rejecting all other alternative proposals such as transferring the Government High Schools to private management with their present nature unchanged, transform and enlarge them into the big vocational institutions indicated above.

SCOTLAND BEATS ENGLAND.

LONDON April, 9.

At Wembley, in Football International, Scotland beat England by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 9.

In the World Snooker Championship, Joe Davis, Holder beat Sidney Swith by 37 to 24 games. —Reuter's Special.

London To Bombay By Road

Mr. Ormerod Explains Details Of Scheme

Running through twelve countries of Europe and Asia, a modern road will soon link up London with New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

At a luncheon given by the Western India Automobile Association on Thursday at the Willingdon Sports Club, the details of the scheme were explained, when the Consuls of the Middle East Powers were present.

A cleverly designed outline of the new international road indicating countries and capitals through which it passes, was a feature of the lunch table.

Among those who attended the luncheon were the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, the Consul-General for Iraq, the Consuls for Syria (France), Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan, the Presidents of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants Chamber.

"A JOLLY GOOD ROAD"

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, President of the Association, welcoming the guests said that sometime ago the suggestion of a road from England to India might have been looked upon as a story for the Arabian Nights. The road now, however, was very nearly an accomplished fact, and they were all looking forward, not to a jolly good story as in the old days, but to a jolly good road.

Welcoming the Minister for Public Works, Mr. Ormerod said that in the short time he had held this important position, Mr. Nurie had shown his determination to raise the Bombay Presidency from its present unenviable position of having the worst roads to a new state of affairs in which he hoped they would all be able to take a pride.

BON VOYAGE TO MACRAE

Coming to the subject of the International Road, Mr. Ormerod stated that it was proposed that the road which at present had been completed as far as Istanbul, except for a short stretch, should be extended through Anatolia and Syria and then on through Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan to India, and in this manner, through Delhi to Calcutta and Bombay. "I feel sure," he added, "that the Consuls who are with us here to-day will support our scheme and will make strong representations to their respective Governments for their assistance in completing it in its entirety. Today's lunch has been arranged to link us up with the conference of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme which is meeting in Germany at the end of next month. One of the important items on the agenda for that conference is consideration of the progress made with the West-East road project. The Western India Automobile Association has appointed one of the Members of its committee, Mr. Alastair MacRae, to represent us at that Conference, and we hope that Mr. MacRae has been inspired by the active interest you have all shown in the scheme, to make an impressive report to the Conference. One of the objects of this lunch is to give him our message of hope that very soon the dream of this road linking up all our countries will come true, and to pass it on to the conference. We wish him bon voyage.

"I will now ask our Secretary, Mr. Sykes, who was delegated by this Association to attend the International Conference at Budapest in September 1935, to outline the Scheme to you as briefly as possible and to let you into the secret as to who was first responsible for the idea which started the machinery in motion which is now well on the way to giving us a road from England to Bombay."

ALLEN'S DREAM

Mr. Sykes traced the origin of the idea of an international road of this kind. Some eight or nine years ago, when Istanbul was known as Constantinople, Mr. Arthur Dunscoombe Allen, Director of Touring and Aviation of the Automobile Association of Great Britain, was asleep one night in the Turkish Capital. As he slept he dreamed of a beautiful dustless road which stretched from London to Bosphorus and faded away into the far Eastern distance with a myriad phantom cars passing to and fro upon it. And when he awoke the dream persisted in his mind; why should there not be such a road to promote friendly intercourse between country and country, continent and continent? Thus it was that the idea of an International Highway germinated.

THE SCHEME

A scheme was prepared and in 1933 the Automobile Association surveyed the whole length of the route from London to Istanbul in collaboration with a British car expedition. With the enthusiastic support of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, a group of motoring organisations having now an aggregate membership of over 10 millions, and with the whole-hearted co-operation of the Government of the countries through which the route passed, the work of reconstruction and modernisation was soon commenced. Those countries were Britain, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey. An additional route ran through Rumania from Budapest via Bucharest and Constanta, joining the main route again at Istanbul. Arthur Allen's dream had already come half true, for now, except for small stretches, the road from London to Istanbul had been completed. It was their purpose, Mr. Sykes observed, to request the consuls present to approach their Governments to fulfil the dream by completing "a great highway joining the East to the West and the West to the East, built in a spirit of international co-operation."

PERFECT ROUTE

The route was re-surveyed eighteen months ago. Observers declared that in England, Route Number One was perfect throughout, was very good in Belgium, excellent in Germany, dustless throughout Austria and in Hungary formed a remarkably fine motor road. Jugoslavia spent nearly a crore of rupees as her share. Rumania expected that the route would be completed by the end of this year. Turkey whose territory constituted an international half-way house between Europe and Asia, would soon have the route ready to carry its burden of motor traffic. Only in Bulgaria, owing to her financial difficulties, is there still much to be done. The journey from London to Istanbul could be accomplished by road in under five days.

The trans-continental highway—in its broadest outline—would come to India through Anatolia, Syria, Iraq, Iran and thence via Baluchistan and the Punjab into the heart of Hindustan. An alternative road would cross straight from Meshed to Kabul, then south through Peshawar to Lahore.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

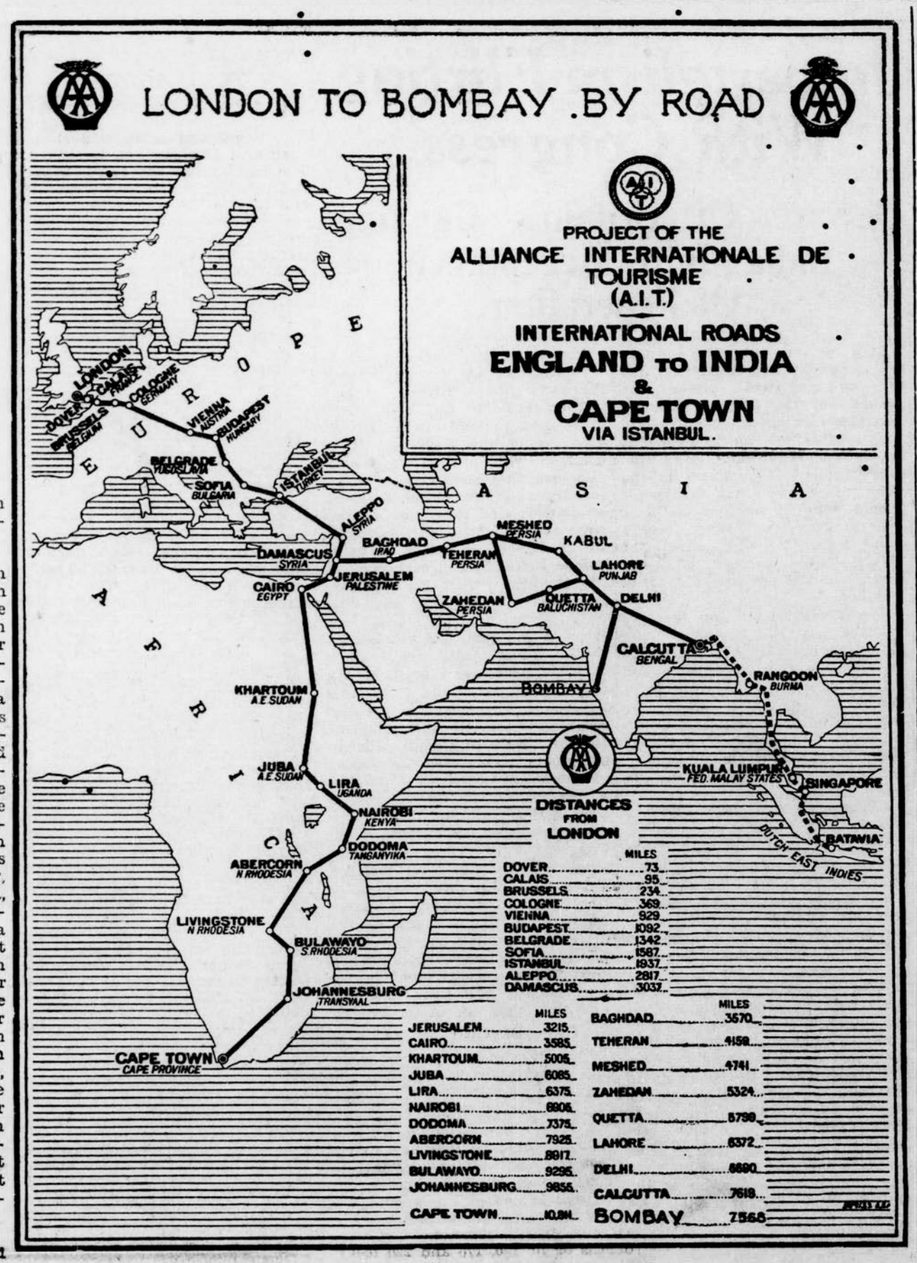
"If Turkey will extend her collaboration," Mr. Sykes concluded, "if France will render easy the task in Syria, if the three great Muslim countries of Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan will hold out the hand of co-operation, it will one day be possible to motor from Bombay or Calcutta to the heart of London in less than three weeks. We of the Western India Automobile Association can do little by ourselves; but if your countries, Messieurs les Consuls, most of which have motoring associations as keen as ours, will make it possible for us to join India by an unbroken highway to the West, they will be the benefactors of mankind."

MacRAE ON HIS MISSION

Addressing the lunch party Mr. MacRae said:

This lunch party will go down in Indian History, not merely motoring history but when the thrilling story of India's rapid development of the 20th century is told. It is to the best of my knowledge the first occasion on which an international gathering has been held in India to discuss the question of linking India with the West by a good all-weather road which will bring Berlin and London within three weeks easy run by car.

Our meeting here is, as you know, of particular interest to me personally as I have had the honour to be appointed delegate of the Western India Automobile Association to the conference of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme in Berlin at the end of May. I will meet there Mr. Allan who was responsible for the birth of the idea of this road and many other men of international repute who are keenly interested in the idea of pushing on with its construction. I will be able to report to them that we too at this end are doing all we can to make that great dream come true and that we have the sympathetic and, indeed, very active assistance of the representatives in Bombay of the countries through which the eastern portion of the road will pass. We know that when the road is built we will all get to know each other much better, there will be more business done between us and we will learn more of the wonders of the civilisations on which our countries of to-day are built. I will stress that point in Berlin and I will convey your best wishes for the success of the scheme to the Conference.



Dhrangadhra News

Dhrangadhra State's Weak Financial Position?

(From A Correspondent).

DHRANGADHRA, (By Mail).

Inquiry in the political circle, reveals that H. H. the Maharaja Rajsaheb is again going to Rajkot, on an urgent call from the Agency.

Further, it is gathered that a European Administrator, with full powers, will fill the place of the Dewan. The reason of this is believed to be the weak financial condition of the State. The debt is believed to amount to about 70 lacs of rupees.

The Government of Madras have issued orders to the effect that no fee be collected by the Registration Department for the issue of encumbrance certificates in respect of loans of Rs. 2,000 or less that might be obtained from the primary land mortgage banks in the Madras Presidency.

ROLL OF LAWYERS IN COUNTRY'S EVOLUTION

Plea For Constitutional Reforms In Mysore: Mr. Bashyam's Address

MANDYA April 9.

Constitutional and political problems of importance requring immediate attention and the role of lawyers in the country's evolution were dwelt at length by Mr. K. T. Bashyam a prominent lawyer and Congress Leader, presiding over the 14th Mysore Lawyers' conference to-day.

POLITICAL CRISIS.

Mr. Bashyam at the outset touched on the political crisis the state had passed through since a year and said that it had a direct bearing on lawyers. He held it to be the duty of every lawyer not merely to assist in the administration of the law as it was but also to secure its reformation so as to make it just and moral, adjusted to the welfare and progress of the people and harmonise with the demands and aspirations of society. The question of fundamental rights of citizenships was closely associated with the political advancement of the country and the constitutional developments arising therefrom. The denial of these rights and the demand for their recognition were intimately connected with the law of the state and its adminstration.

In this connection, Mr. Bashyam referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reforms announced by Government and said that the committee was said to have power to recommend a scheme of responsible Government. It was a matter concerning the constitution and it became their duty to study the subject in all its details and make their contribution to the solution of the problem by Educating public opinion.

MYSORE AND FEDERATION

There were other matters of importance continued Mr. Bashyam, which demanded their attention. He asked whether Mysore should join the Federation under the limitations of the Government of India Act, 1935, and if so, should the state judiciary be independent or linked to the Federal Supreme Court.

Dealing with the problem of administration of justice in the state Mr. Bashyam thought it was imperative that the judiciary should be made independent of the executive. Not until the Magistracy was completely released from the control of the Executive and placed exclusively under the High Court could anything like justice be expected of it. All these matters were of political and constitutional importance. They nevertheless, concerned them since they were also mostly legal in character. The scheme of things at present produced such unbearable evils and operated so unjustly and inequitably that society demanded change so that automatically there might be equity and justice between man and man, and naturally it was the lawyer who could help..

Among all the reforms the most urgent was the creation of a bar council for the state. The Legal Practitioners' Regulation was unsuitable to modern requirements and the Bar in the State was entitled to be autonomous. He urged that the Bar Council Regulation drafted by the Mysore Bar Association and accepted by the Conference should be pushed through and a bar Council for the state established at once.

DEFECT IN JUDICIARY

Mr. Bashyam then pointed out several defects in the administration of the judiciary in the State and suggested ways and means of remedying them.

Concluding, Mr. Bashyam referred to the contribution of the Bar in Mysore to the public life of the country. Many of the great public workers in the State had been drawn from the ranks of lawyers. In this connection, he referred to the invaluable services rendered by the Bangalore Bar at the time of the disturbances last October and of the Mysore Bar in the valuable statements they issued in connection with the political 'movements'. It must be our endeavour" said Mr. Bashyam "to defend and promote the forces of liberty and progress, to help in the establishment of economic justice, in the creation of a system of responsible Gvernment guaranteeing fundamental rights and elementary creature comforts to which every citizen is entitled."—A. P.

Claim Of Homoeopathy Ignored

CRITICISM OF DR. GILDER'S BILL

Dr. L. D. Dhawle, President, Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association, Bombay has addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay in connection with the new medical registration Bill, along with comments on the Bill so far as it relates to Homoeopathy, and a skeleton scheme for instituting a course in Homoeopathy. In the course of the letter he says:—

The Bill to regulate qualifications and registrations of Indian systems of medicine and to amend the law relating to medical practitioners generally in the Province of Bombay has now been published.

On a perusal of the Bill I find that under section 18, provision is made for preparation of a list of persons in regular practice on the 10th March, 1938 of any system of medicine which would entitle practicing Homoeopaths to have their names entered in that list. But there is no provision made for the creation of a Board to control standards of education and to set and conduct examinations in Homoeopathy.

With a view to remedy this deficiency, I beg to submit herewith the accompanying skeleton scheme and trust that it will meet with favourable consideration.

NO PROVISION FOR TRAINED HOMOEOPATHS

1. This Bill gives facilities to the quack-Homoeopath of to-day by section 18 of this Bill; but it makes no provision for the creation of a trained Homoeopath.

2. This Bill does not directly kill Homoeopathy; because it does not prevent any person holding registrable qualification of any type to practise that science. Indirectly it will lead to inanition of Homoeopathy and to its gradually prolonged death. It is just a difference between a death by strangling and a death by a prolonged starvation.

3. This Bill abolishes one type of quack. (Quack means one who talks loudly and foolishly; it means an ignorant pretender to skill especially in medicine or surgery). But it provides for another type of a bad nature. It will not prevent Hakims or Vaidyas from practicing Homoeopathy without an adequate knowledge of western pharmacology and pathology. It also leaves sufficient room for any allopath to practise this system of medicine without an adequate knowledge of this science.

4. In the field of medicine, with the introduction of this Bill, the present Government have accepted new standards, absolutely neglecting homoeopathy.

5. This Bill makes no provision for meeting the legitimate demand of the public to get themselves treated by the duly qualified homoeopath and a similar demand of the present duly qualified medical practitioner to have the facilities for learning homoeopathy in a scientific way.

6. The apathy of the previous Government towards homoeopathy has already resulted, to a very great extent, in the duly qualified medical practitioner loosing an additional avenue to relieve the humanity of its sufferings.

Further non-recognition of homoeopathy by the present popular Government, as evidenced in this new Bill, will make the present duly qualified medical practitioner, particularly out of the main city, more nervous in his homoeopathic practice.

A DISTINCT SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

7. The science and art of homoeopathic practice is not an easy one as is usually supposed to be by the majority of medical and lay people. It requires in the first instance not only the present medical training in allopathy but in addition a special study in the system of homoeopathy.

"While the findings and conclusions of modern pathology are accepted in large part by all schools of medicine, and serve as the common basis of the therapeutic art, there are enough variations and differences, particularly in general pathology arising from contemplation of the subject from the homoeopathic point of view to justify the creation of a special field or department, called homoeopathic general pathology, especially as it is concerned with chronic diseases.

"Homoeopathy differs with regular medicine in its interpretation and application of several fundamental principles of science. It is these differences of interpretation and the practice growing out of them which give homoeopathy its individuality and continue its existence as a distinct school of medicines". Late Dr. Stuart Close, M.D., Professor, New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

8. The present Government of Bombay is therefore requested to see its way to establish a homoeopathic medical board to institute a course and diploma in homoeopathy to control the study and practice of this system of medicine so that it may not be practised, to the detriment of the public, by persons not trained in this science.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED

The Government of Bombay should amend or take powers under part 2 of L.A. Bill No. X of 1938 or under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, to create a Board of "any (other) system of medicine", (e.g., homoeopathy), to which reference is made under section 18 of the new Bill, as there is a satisfactory proof that homoeopathy is a sufficiently advanced system of medicine to have such a Board for its regulation.

It is the claim of homoeopaths that homoeopathy is a definite scientific system of medicine and not merely a method of treatment based as it is on diametrically opposed theories of causation of disease and application of pharmacological properties of drugs.

The following is the skeleton of a scheme proposed for your consideration and the filling in of the details is left for your consideration and guidance:—

1. Beds should be provided, preferably in a separate institution.

2. A Board consisting of duly qualified medical men practicing homoeopathy, to form a Board, to be recognised by the Government.
   (a) to establish curricula.
   (b) to impart preclinical and clinical instruction for a period of 2 years for post-graduates, and course of 5 years including preliminary education for the new ordinary entrance who are not medical graduates or licentiates, etc.
   (c) to appoint examiners,
   (d) to appoint supervisors,
   (e) to appoint inspectors of examination standards,
   (f) to set up and maintain standard of examinations, and
   (g) to give a diploma in homoeopathy to be called D. Hom., to successful candidates.

3. The diploma to be open to:
   (a) duly qualified allopaths,
   (b) duly qualified vaids,
   (c) duly qualified hakims,
   (d) and other duly qualified medical men who may be on the provincial register.

4. The holders of this diploma to have the right to have their names on the Homoeopathic Register.

Ahmedabad Landholders' Attitude

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

There is a widespread cry of the tenants against the attitude of the owners who have begun to increase rents, in order to avoid the effects of the Rent Act, when passed.

When the tenants refuse to pay increment, they are given notices to vacate, and many other troubles arise out of it. In some cases, the owners engage Pathans, to intimidate the tenants.

The tenants of Ramanpura Chawl, have written to the D. S. P. stating that their safety is in danger and requesting him to take immediate steps for their protection. On the other hand, the Municipality, in its recent budget figures, has not made any provisions, to provide the poor with houses. This has led to much disappointment among the tenants who emphatically declare that the administration only helps the Capitalists.

Various Mahajans have forwarded resolutions to the Prime Minister, for the immediate enactment of a Rent Act.

It is understood that a requisition signed by thousands of tenants will be forwarded to the Congress President, complaining about the attitude of the local Congress Committees and the Ministry.

Science and Industry

How A. I. V. A. Is Reviving Small-Scale Industries

Sugar Manufacture — Oil Pressing — Paddy Husking — Flour Grinding

We give below an account of some interesting features of work carried on by some of the Departments of the A. I. Village Industries Association:—

SUGAR MAKING.

On a laboratory scale we have made sugar from the juices of Coconut, Sago and Date palms with the help of the centrifugal machine. The process is simple and can easily be learnt by village people. We hope to popularise it amongst the villagers of the country and thereby enable them to keep in the village the crores of rupees which are to-day finding their way into the pockets of mill-owners. The sweet juice is boiled to what is called thread consistency, i.e. if the boiling juice is lifted with a ladle and poured, it does not drop down all at once like water, nor does it fall in small beads, but falls like a sticky thread in a line. At this stage the syrup is transferred to a cooling receptacle. While cooling it is aerated by lifting and dropping in small quantities to help crystallization. After cooling it is potted and kept for a few days to allow complete crystallization. All this can be done with the use of the appliances ordinarily available in the villages. The crystallized syrup consists of two parts, viz. the solid crystals and the liquid called molasses. Some contrivance is indispensable for separating the sugar crystals from the molasses. The indigenous method adopted for such separation by our people for years and continued to this date is that of pressing and filtering. But this method is laborious and lengthy involving loss in yield and quality of sugar. The hand centrifugal machines imported from abroad or manufactured in India are beyond the reach of villagers due to prohibitive prices. Our simplified machine has cost Rs. 25 only. It is not available in the market. But when it is sufficiently improved to give satisfactory work on a commercial basis, it may cost a little more. Still it can be introduced in every village. It does not require much space. It can be accommodated in a small corner of a villager's hut like the spinning wheel. Only one man is necessary to work it just as the Charkha. So no excise duty can be levied on it nor can the Factory Act be applied to it.

The process of making sugar candy was also studied. It is obtained in villages. The juice is boiled to the "drop" consistency, viz. if poured from a ladle it should not drop down like water but in drops. This syrup is very thin. It is cooled and potted. Some fibres are inserted into the syrup when the crystals adhere to the fibre and form little balls. The size increases day by day. When the required size is formed the fibres are removed by breaking the crystals. The crystals are washed and dried, and the candy is ready for consumption. The syrup left in the pot is also consumed. Herein lies the vital importance of manufacturing sugar in the villages. If the villagers patronise factory made sugar they lose the molasses containing valuable salts. But by manufacturing sugar in the villages they can use not only the sugar but also the molasses and thus reap all the advantages that one derives by consuming jaggery.

OIL PRESSING.

Recent analysis of the cake had shown that the cake of the lowest part of the pit contained the least oil. That indicated that it was the area of highest pressure. The analysis suggested that that pressure should be exploited to the maximum and with that view the lowest part was lengthened. The change has proved effective in saving time. Formerly each charge took about two hours when the ghanis were new and an hour and a half after a fortnight. But with this improvement it takes only an hour and twenty minutes even when the ghanis are new. We hope it will increase the oil percentage also.

With the same end in view an iron ring is fixed at the end of the pestle to make the pressure effective at the lowest part of the pit. The results are still to be seen.

Full particulars in regard to other improvements effected by us are given in our booklet on Oil-extraction mentioned below.

PADDY HUSKING.

Of the various husking implements we have been experimenting with during the year we have found the Maharashtra Wooden Chakki to be most promising. This is made of soft wood. Both the parts, upper and lower, are flat and have grooves in them. Its output is 80 to 90 lb. an hour. But the difficulty with this chakki is that if it is used continuously, its grooves wear out soon as it is made of soft wood, and fresh grooves have to be made every 15 to 20 days. To overcome this difficulty we have made such chakkis out of Babul wood which is much harder. But Babul logs being of smaller girth, the chakkis have had to be smaller. We use a rod and a socket to adjust the upper part as required. This chakki husks the paddy well, leaving even at the first charge only a small percentage of unhusked paddy. The output per hour is 70 to 80 lb. The cost of the chakki is Rs. 6 and after completing our experiments on it we hope to be able to recommend it to the public. Maganwadi Chakki —This has been devised by us on the model of the Burma hand chakki. It requires a skilled carpenter to make it. It is made of long round Babul wood and has grooves in the inside of both its parts. It husks about 40 to 60 lb. an hour and we sell it at Rs. 4-8-0.

FLOUR GRINDING.

We have found the C. P. or local chakkis unsatisfactory as the stones used in them are small, the output per hour is low, there is no arrangement to lower or raise the upper stone, and as they have no platform dust from the ground gets mixed up with the flour. We find the Gujarat pattern with adjustments to lower or raise the upper stone to enable the chakki to grind fine or coarse as desired, and with a platform to receive the flour, most satisfactory. Its output per hour is 8 to 10 lb.

The efficiency of the chakki lies in its stone, which should be hard, strong and heavy. Stones available in the C. P. do not appear to be suitable. For instance, Warora stone, though heavy, is not hard, and so we have not been able to make it work. After continuous work, perhaps it may prove useful. We tried also two varieties of stone available near Nagpur, one from Gondani Bhonkara, and the other from Borenala. The Gondani Bhonkara stone is very soft and hence useless for grinding flour. The Borenala stone is hard and heavy, and produces good flour without dust. But stones from Agra, U. P. appear to us to be the best. The local C. P. chakki stones cost Rs. 2 to Rs 3 while the Agra stones cost twice as much, plus excessive Railway freight. But as chakki stones last for two or three generations it is advisable to use only the best stones.

Instead of tin sheets which are generally used now for making chakki platforms and which are not village products, we are using wood. The cost of such wooden platform is Rs. 6 each.—Gram Udyog Patrika.

HOURS OF WORK IN CIVIL COURTS

Bombay High Court Modifies Rules

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The High Court with the approval of His Excellency the Governor has modified the rules relating to the hours of work in Civil Courts. The revised instructions state that the hours of work for the office establishment will be from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days and 11 a. m. to 2-15 p.m. on Saturdays. The District Judge may transfer the half holiday on Saturday to any working day on which the local Bazar is held, if necessary: in such case the office hours on Saturdays should be those prescribed for week days, i.e. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. With the sanction of the High Court the above hours may be modified, but not reduced, so as to allow morning hours in districts where the hot weather is severe, or in places where Revenue offices hold morning hours on Bazar days.

District, Assistant and Subordinate Judges should sit in Court (including Chambers within the Court premises) on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. for the disposal of judicial business, except on the Court's weekly half holiday when they should sit from 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. If the list breaks down, Judges should utilise the rest of the day in writing judgments or attending to administrative matters, but such work should be done in the Court premises. If pressure of judgment so requires, Judges may utilise the working hours of the weekly half holidays for writing judgments, attending Court for this purpose. District Judges may modify, and may permit Assistant and Subordinate Judges to modify, the above hours of sitting in their respective Courts, but not so as to reduce the total hours at the Court. Any such modification should be reported to the High Court. District Judges should take note of unpunctual or irregular attendance of Subordinate Judges, a point to which Their Lordships attach importance.

Dr. G. M. D. Sufi, M.A. D.Litt., Central Provinces, educationist and traveller, is broadcasting a short account of his 1936-37 travel round the world on Tuesday the 12th instant from the Delhi Radio Station. "women in the Near East" being an important part of the talk.

HIGHEST DAM IN INDIA

Pravara River Works Serve Worst Famine Area

Which is the highest dam in India? Few people are perhaps aware that Bombay has the distinction of having this in its Wilson Dam, a structure of uncoursed rubble masonry, standing 270 feet above the bed of the river and 278 feet above the foundation level, with a maximum width of nearly 234 feet at its base, tapering to 20 feet at the top, where its extreme lengths is 1,663 feet. Undoubtedly the highest dam in India, it was perhaps till recently one of the highest in the world, too.

Constructed for one of the worst famine areas in the Deccan, it spans the Pravara river at Bhandardara in Ahmednagar district, 26 miles from Igatpuri and together with a storage reservoir, Lake Arthur Hill, formed by it, a weir at Ojhar 53 miles lower down, and 2 canals, the Pravara Left Bank and the Pravara Right Bank taking off from the weir, it constitutes one of the finest reservoir systems in the world, namely the Pravara River Works.

The source of the system is in picturesque surroundings, amongst the highest peaks of the Western Ghats. The Pravara a tributory of the Godavari, rises between Kalsubai, 'Queen of the Deccan' and another hill of almost equal altitude. Its upper catchment lies among the rocky and precipitous slopes of that region. But though this area is relatively small, measuring only 47 square miles, it more than suffices for the needs of the reservoir, for it has a heavy rainfall, varying between 127 and 214 inches a year, and owing to the nature of the soil little of this rain is lost by absorption.

THE DAM

The dam itself is located at a very suitable spot, for there is here a narrow gorge through which the river passes. The bed and the sides of the gorge too are of hard trap rock, thus ensuring for the dam a suitable foundation.

The lake or reservoir formed by the dam measures some 8 square miles in extent and contains nearly 10,100 million cubic feet of water. This is let out as required by pairs of pipes set in the dam at depths of 70, 120, 170 and 220 feet from the top. At present water is stored to a maximum level of 260 feet, but by fixing automatic gates on the waste weir, a structure 800 feet long with a maximum discharging capacity of 60,000 cusecs, an additional 10 feet in depth or 2,000 million cubic feet in volume can be stored.

Owing to the establishment of two sugar factories on the Pravara Canals, extra storage was urgently required. The waste weir has therefore been raised temporarily by 2-1/2 feet and experiments are being made to see how much further it can safely be raised by a specially designed type of wall. Further, in order to permit larger discharges under greater heads than those for which the sluices were designed, three of the lower sluices are being replaced by needle valves.

The canal and its distributaries, which together total nearly 263 miles in length command a gross area of 198,807 acres of which nearly 157,440 are culturable.

12 MILLION CUBIC FEET OF MASONRY

Commenced in 1910, the dam was not completed till 1926, and cost over Rs. 84 lakhs. The laying of its 12 million cubic feet of masonry was no easy task, while its location in a wedge-shaped rocky gorge, 21 miles from the nearest railway station, viz., Ghoti on the G.I.P. Railway, by a winding mountain road, further added to the difficulties of construction. To make matters worse, neither was sand available in the vicinity nor lime. As a substitute for sand, stone had to be crushed for mortar, while lime had to be transported a long distance to the works. Labour too, was scarce in the neighbourhood, and had to be imported. Added to all this, the Great War broke out while construction was in progress and greatly hampered it in one way or another.

Apart from the dam the project itself gave little trouble to construct, for it considered essentially in the adaptation of an existing system. The weir at Ojhar, 924 feet long and originally 29 feet high, was raised 3-1/2 feet, the bunds connected with it being similarly treated. The Ojhar canal, now known as the Pravara Left Bank Canal, was enlarged and re-aligned in portions and extended; and the Pravara Right Bank Canal, the earthwork of which had been completed as a relief measure during the famine of 1900-02, was provided with masonry works such as a head regulator, outlets and bridges, as well as a system of distributaries. Incidentally, another old canal, the Lakh canal, has been abandoned, the area irrigated by it being absorbed in the enlarged Left Bank canal.

IN WORST FAMINE AREA

The project protects a portion of the Ahmednagar district which, as has been said before, is one of the worst famine areas in the Deccan. Its uncertain and scanty rainfall of 21 inches a year is quite insufficient for proper cultivation. The inevitable result was that the entire district suffered frequently from draught and famine.

The original anticipation was that when completed, the canal would irrigate 57,000 acres and yield a revenue of about Rs. 7-3/4 lakhs or 5.1 per cent on the outlay. Unfortunately, however, these expectations have not been realised so far. Though the area irrigated reached one year the maximum figure of 50,000 acres, it has fluctuated since 1935/36, when the system came into full operation, between 37,000 and 20,000 acres, and during the last five years has averaged just over 24,500 acres, the average net income for this period being nearly Rs. 2-1/5 lakhs or 1.45 per cent on outlay, a capital expenditure of about Rs. 150 lakhs being incurred up to the end of that year.

SUPPRESS FAKE ANATHASHRAMS

Manav-Sevak Samaj Committee To Enquire And Report

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, (By Mail).

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Manav-Sevak Samaj, on Sunday last, at Shukerwar Peth, some mushroom organizations, trading in the name of holding the orphans of the Society, namely the Hindu Anathashrams, came in for great criticism.

Mr. S. B. Bhatnagar presented about half a dozen annual reports of some organizations in Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad, which were obtained previously, and were thus made available for review by those present.

It was proposed that all such organizations be exposed and brought to book. It was suggested that an Enquiry Committee be formed to investigate the affairs of all such Hindu Anathashrams.

The findings of the Enquiry Committee are to be forwarded to the Home Ministers of the respective Provinces, for action.

The Inquiry Committee consisting of Messrs. S. B. Bhatnagar and M. L. Gupta will work in collaboration of the local Arya Samaj.

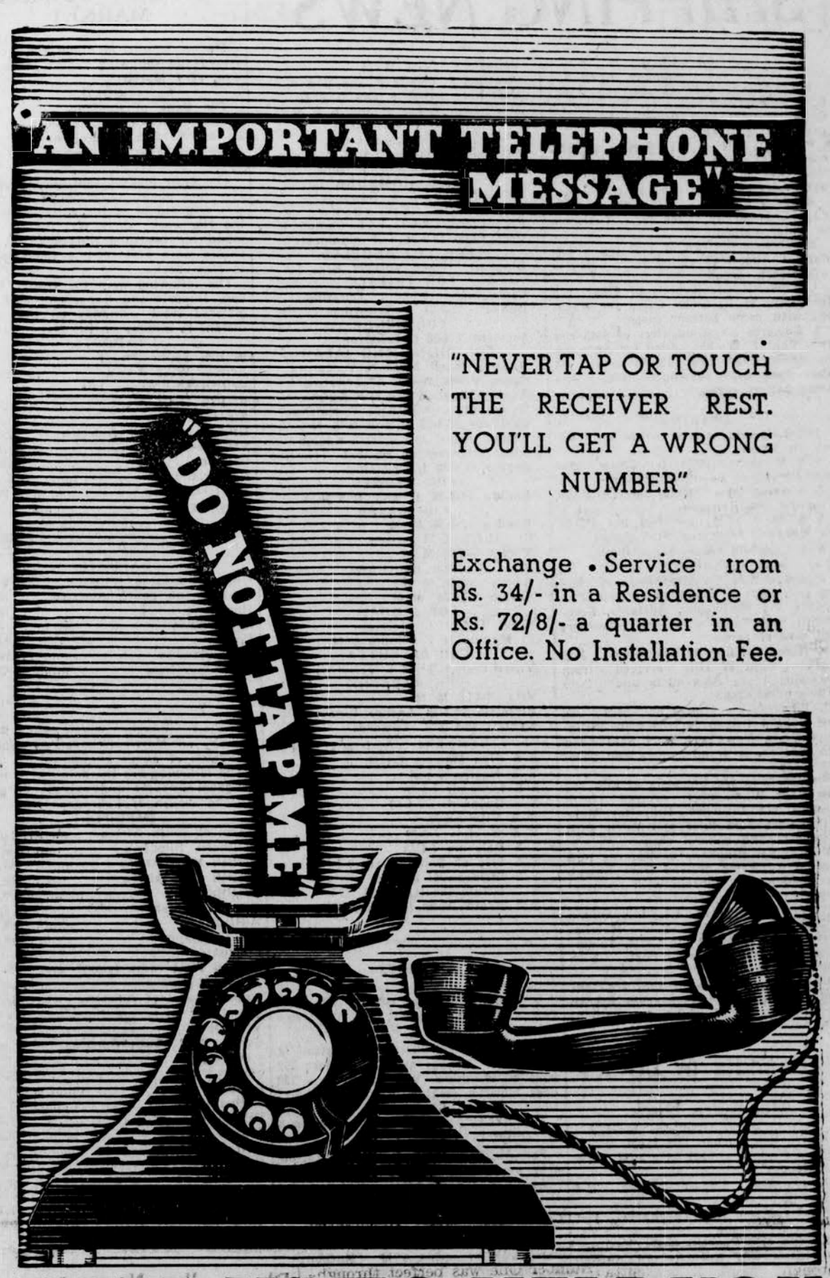
The Inquiry Committee will shortly be proceeding to Bombay for investigation.

Famine In Hyderabad State

(From Our Own Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

Grave and heart rending report are to hand from various districts in Hyderabad State about the plight of poor agriculturists and villagers due to prevalence of scarcity of food stuffs, deficiency of drinking water, lack of fodder supply coupled with failure of monsoon.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SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, April 9.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Strathmore of 14112 reg tons Capt F E French sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Takada of 4223 reg tons Capt E H Brady sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

K Nixon s.s. Gran of 1152 reg tons Capt J Augestead sailed for Calcutta with local cargo

L Edwards s.s. Kybfels of 4785 reg tons Capt H Reinecke sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

L Edwards s.s. Goldenfels of 4845 reg tons Capt E Wiebke sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-4-38.

S S Mirzapore (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo Penang

S S Jalarashmi (SCSN) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon

S S Alavi (TM) for Red Sea Ports via Karachi, Aden and Port Sudan

S S Cranfield (MM) for Colombo

ARRIVED

P and O S N s.s. Strathmore of 14112 reg tons Capt F E French arrived from Sydney via Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemanth and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

K Nixon s.s. City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons Capt W Hill arrived from Berkenhead via Alexandria and Suez with general cargo.

L Edwards s.s. Unicoi of 5873 reg tons Capt J Discon arrived from Philadelphia via New York Port Said Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

Anchor Line s.s. Circassia of 6596 reg tons Capt W Gemmel arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

V Bros s.s. Bingkalis of 4057 reg tons Capt M A Zwama arrived from Basrah via Abadan and Bahrein with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalayamuna of 3079 reg tons Capt P L Matches arrived from Rangoon via Galle. Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 9.

1 Kenya 4646 Durban 13-4 M M
3 C/O Barcelona 3524 Karachi 11-4 K Nixon
5 Ryuyo Maru 4737 Yokahama 14-4 N Y K
9 Naples Maru 4225 Yokohama 11-4 O. S. K. Kaisha
11 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 10-4 L Edwards
12 Circassia 6597 Karachi 14-4 Anchor Line
14 Goldenfels 4845 Antwerp 10-4 L Edwards
16 Dalgoma 3571 U K 13-4 M.M.

Victoria Dock

7 Jalayamuna 3080 NF NF Scindia S N
10/11 Barneo Maru 4264 Karachi 11-4 O S K
16 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 9-4 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Unicoi 3667 Madras 15-4 L Edwards
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Strathaiver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 13-4-38 M M
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Marken 23-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Unicoi 10-4-38 L Edwards
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverstar 13-4-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Riv 11-4-38 L Triestino
Arabia 12-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Viller Perosa 8-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 10-4-38 P and O S N
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 7-4-38 M M
Bangkalis 9-4-38 Volkart Bros
Varela 9-4-38 M M
Dondolo 10-4-38 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Naringa 7-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Cranfield 11-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalayamuna 8-4-38 Scindia S N
Jalarashmi 9-4-38 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
Englistan 13-4-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 14-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 11-5-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 13-3-38 M M
Bongalore 12 4-38 M M
Strathnave 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR LOS ANGELES

Bingkalis 11-4-38 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Dondolo 12-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napl. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 18-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 13-4-38 M M
Riv 13-4-38 L Triestino
Varela 14-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Viller Perosa 9-4-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 14-4-38 M M
Circassia 14-4-38 Anchor Line
Kybfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Maciver 6-4-38
S S Nagina 7-4-38
S S Irrawadi 7-4-38
S S Dayawati 7-4-38
S S Vita 8-4-38
S S Kybfels 7-4-38
S S Dalgoma 7-4-38
S S City of Birmingham 7-4-38
S S Bhadrawati 8-4-38
S S Barala (boats) 8-4-38
S S Strath Anan (boats) 8-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Bangalore for Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 110 bales raw cotton A Khimji.

For Havre: 660 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 70 bags gum N Muljee; 432 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 280 bags mowrah meal J Abdulla; 30 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

For Alexandretta: 56 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For London: 27 bales kurbani hides D Abraham; 87 bags buffalo hide pickers P Kasambhai; 104 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 101 bales cotton rags Jani 370 bags gr nut kernels M Bhuta 17 bales woollen carpet s M Mackenzie; 80 zags sasim D Abraham; 168 bags casim Anun; 505 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 46 bags henna powder D Abraham.

For Thessaloniki: 20 bags henna powder M Mackenzie.

For Haifa: 88 pkgs tents complete M Mackenzie.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 45 bales buffalo hide pickers P Kassambhai.

For Manchester: 384 bags myrabollam K Tricamji; 562 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Bengkalis for Vancouver: 1000 bags gr nut kernels East Asiatic.

For Manila: 27 bales cotton grey yarn T M Kaisha.

S S Nipples Maru for Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton Langley; 100 bales raw cotton P B Champalal.

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S Ryoyu Maru for Kobe: 1696 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 2600 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 1670 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Dairen: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Kolak.

For Yokohama: 100 tons old steel scrap G Gabriel; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka: 1200 bdls tin plate clippings Ali Bros.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

For Yokohama: 60 tins old iron scrap C Manilal

IMPORTS.

M S Canton Agent L Edwards from Gothenburg: 7117 bdls boxboards; 199 cases nails; 300 cases sulphate of Alumina; 312 bdls planed wood goods; 35 bdls enam hollowware; 2241 bdls ceiling boards; 60 cases petroleum stoves blow lamps and parts; 1201 bales paper. 76 bales lebels.

From Hamburg: 65 cases earthware; 48 cases nickel silver sheets; 90 cases window glass; 80 cases board; 102 bags bone glue; 50 cases petroleum stoves.

From Antwerps: 200 bags grains chips; 249 bags maize starch; 500 bags marble chips; 504 pcs zinc boiler plates.

From Rotterdam: 570 cases window glass.

From Port Sudan: 1891 bales cotton S S Moncalieri Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 40 cases sodium peroxide; 65 cases art silk and cotton goods; 600 bags marble chips; 75 cases vermouth; 63 bales paper; 50 cases dry white lead.

From Catonia: 1500 bags sulphur.
From Marseilles 34 bottles caus soda.
From Naples: 72 cases art silk yarn.
From Leghom: 100 bags litopone; 10350 pcs tiles; 9217 pcs marble chips; 90 bxs tin plate.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London, 23rd March:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on March 16th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

The open market continued to be active and about £3,750,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week; there was further demand for hoarding purposes, but purchases were also made for shipment to New York

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 14th instant to midday on the 21st instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,725,133
British West Africa	293,072
British East Africa	20,936
British India	470,615
Australia	130,632
United States of America	273,764
Venezuela	30,641
Belgium	5,566,386
Netherlands	825,478
Switzerland	64,955
Other countries	1,356
	£9,402,968

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,760,354
Central and South America	10,350
Hongkong	70,925
Netherlands	77,755
France	103,844
Switzerland	804,161
Other countries	3,645
	£3,831,034

The s.s. "Ranchi" which sailed from Bombay on March 19th carries gold to the value of about £67,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month ff February 1938:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£7,981,389
Southern Rhodesia	460,773
British West Africa	145,480
British East Africa	110,086
British India	1,000,109
British Malaya	8,023
Australia	589,435
New Zealand	60,452
Canada	1,1[illegible]
British West India Islands and British Guiana	22,125
United States of America	703,100
Brazil	520,000
Venezuela	50,727
Central and South America (Foreign)	
Soviet Union	1,129,843
Germany	19,524
Netherlands	511,546
Belgium	44,285
France	165,574
Switzerland	41,741
Yugoslavia	—
Morocco	—
Syria	—
Egypt	21,392
Other countries	19,061
	£14,802,137

EXPORTS.

Union of South Africa	—
Southern Rhodesia	—
British West Africa	—
British East Africa	—
British India	£3,340
British Malaya	—
Australia	—
New Zealand	—
Canada	—
British West India Islands and British Guiana	—
United States of America	—
Brazil	—
Venezuela	18,200
Central and South America (Foreign)	—
Soviet Union	4,031
Germany	1,122,802
Netherlands	43,300
Belgium	552,260
France	2,449,570
Switzerland	2,449,570
Yugoslavia	320,134
Morocco	16,469
Syria	17,018
Egypt	—
Other countries	14,357
	£4,561,481

SILVER.

Influenced by the firmness of the dollar silver prices made an advance during the week and 20.3/16d for cash and 20.1/8d for two months' delivery were quoted on March 18th and 19th; buyers showed hesitation at this level and there has since been some downward reaction. ...

Conditions have been quiet, with buying and selling by the Indian Bazaars the principal features, but some speculative selling was in evidence at the higher rates.

According to Reuter the Secretary of the United States Treasury is reported to have stated on March 21st that the Mexican silver agreement will be continued for the remainder of this month and probably after that period, and that nothing that Mexico had done in the course of her expropriation of oil properties and suspension of gold would cause the United States to change the silver agreement. ...

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 14th instant to midday on the 21st instant:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	£623,440
Burma	14,553
British India	4,946
Canada	8,448
Barbados	1,000
Eire	2,400
Belgium	16,825
Czechoslovakia	14,700
France	8,260
Other countries	2,023
	£702,595

EXPORTS.

Aden and Dependencies	£10,866
Egypt	2,300
Hongkong	5,000
British India	1,090
Germany	11,690
Italy	29,527
Denmark	1,857
Sweden	4,070
Other countries	3,633
	£668,033

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	17 0 0B
Atlas Elect and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 3 6
Bank of London and S. America	5 12 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 4 6
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0B
Borneo Ltd. 7½ p.c. Pref.	0 16 6
Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	65 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 0 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 8 3
Cross and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Ry. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	16 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	91 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 5 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 10 0
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 2 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 6
United Premier oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 3

INTERNATIONAL TIN SITUATION

Statistics just published in this month's issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, published by the Hague Statistical Office, show an appreciable decrease in world tin consumption in January, 1938, to 13,800 tons, against 16,800 tons in the previous month and 16,200 tons in January of last year. While figures for individual months must be interpreted with caution, it may be noted that the only country to show a marked increase in January this year was Russia, which imported 2,307 tons of tin against 664 tons in January 1937. Apparent consumption in the U.S.A., on the other hand, fell from 8,115 tons to 4,825 tons, and in the United Kingdom from 1,935 tons to 1,016 tons. Countries in which there is a decided upward trend in tin consumption include Russia, Germany, Holland and Japan. The downward tendency in France seems to have been reversed in the past few months.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS.

Comparing the consumption statistics for the year ended January 1938 with those for the previous twelve months, the largest percentage increases occurred in the U.S.S.R., Germany and Japan, and there were increases in most other important tin consuming countries with the exception of France and Italy, with decreases of 10.4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Figures for countries using more than 5,000 tons per annum are given in the following table, in tons of 2,240 lbs..

	Year ended January 1938	1937	Percentage increase or decrease
U.S.A.	83,373	75,234	+ 10.8
U.S.S.R.	26,768	9,822	+ 172.5
United Kingdom	25,052	21,998	+ 13.9
Germany	11,709	8,638	+ 35.6
France	8,974	10,016	— 10.4
Janpan	8,581	6,780	+ 26.6
Other countries	31,443	31,612	—0.5
Total Apparent Consumption	195,900	164,100	+ 19.4

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

The decreases in tin consumption in January last are accounted for by reduced activity in the consuming industries. World production of tinplate, for example, was only 214,000 tons, against 323,000 tons in January 1937, while automobile production was 333,000 vehicles against 506,000 in January 1937.

TIN STOCKS AND PRICES.

World visible stocks of tin decreased by 1,659 tons during February 1938 to 23,308 tons, compared with 24,967 tons at the end of January 1938, and with 22,756 tons at the end of February 1937. The ratio of stocks to the annual rate of the consumption has decreased from 13.6 per cent a year ago to 12 per cent at the end of February 1938.

The average cash price of Standard tin in February 1938 was £183, 5, 4d., against £183. 15. 7d. in the previous month.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 31st March, 1938

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-Up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	85,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	29,81,24,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	6,47,98,000
	Rs. 38,72,22,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorized Securities	8,20,51,000
Loans on Government and other Authorized Securities	5,16,50,000
Bills Discounted	1,96,17,000
Land and Buildings	1,23,70,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,10,25,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	17,05,09,000
	Rs. 38,72,22,000

HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

14th Week (ended April 8th).	
1936	10,921,800
1937	12,767,300
1938	14,454,900
Total for 14 Weeks (1st January to date).	
1936	151,536,000
1937	163,761,600
1938	197,296,900

For the calendar month of March 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three stations amounted to 62,541,800 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 53,379,551 (an all-time monthly record), the percentage of sales to generation being 85.35 p.c.

BARODA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

BARODA, April 9.

The annual administration report of the Commerce, Industries and Labour Department of Baroda State for the year 1936-37 reveals that all the 15 cotton spinning and weaving mills, working during the year, consumed 79,334 cotton bales (50,294 Indian and 29,040 foreign).

The Okha Cement Co. at Dwarka sold 87,217 tons of cement while the Okha Salt Works at Mithapur produced 58,890 tons of salt of which 51,322 tons were exported to Bengal.

The total imports and exports at Port Okha were 42,526 and 1,36,365 tons respectively, yielding a customs revenue of Rs. 10,79,168.

The total number of operatives employed in all factories during the year was 27,537 as against 27,644 of the previous year. Proposals for wage-cut by the management of all the four cotton spinning and weaving mills in Baroda City resulted in long strikes involving a loss of 23,89,590 man hours.

Proposals to apply the British Indian Factories Amendment Act are under the consideration of the Government.—United Press.

SOCIALIST LEADERS ARRIVE IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 10.

Several Socialist leaders arrived here this morning to be in time for the National Executive meeting of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, which meets at 1 p. m. today.

Among the prominent arrivals so far are Mr. M. R. Masani, Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Messrs. S. S. Batliwala, Jai Prakash Narayan, Sajjad Zaheer, Ashok Merhta, and Ganga Saran Singh. Other leaders are expected to arrive here during the course of the day.

Delegates to the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference, which is opening at Bradlaugh Hall on the 12th inst. have begun arriving in Lahore.—United Press.

HARIPURA PICTURE NOT SCREENED?

Suit Against Cinema Proprietor

GUJRANWALA, April 9.

Mr. Bhag Mal, a prominent local Congressman, has filed a complaint in the court of the City Magistrate against the Manager and Proprietor of the local Regent Cinema, under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code (Cheating.)

It is alleged by the complainant that the accused persons had advertised that they would be screening pictures of the Haripura Congress Session but they failed to do so. He adds that he had never gone to a cinema before but on that day he went to see the Haripura Congress Session pictures and spent money, only to be disappointed.

After recording the preliminary evidence, the Court issued summons against the accused persons. —United Press.

THERE IS STILL TIME TO SAVE SPAIN

(Continued from Page 6)

would face this issue, the leaders might yet rise to the opportunity that destiny has placed in their hands.

Great War Lessons

"Who are you", the reader asks, "that you should intrude into matters that concern the Unions alone?"

I have just one tittle to speak. I lived through the Great War, in opposition from first to last, and watched the consequences of the policy of co-operation which the main body of both sides of our Movement then adopted. For the sake of the younger generation, I will recall what it meant.

The Parliamentary Party (with the I.L.P. dissenting) not only supported the war, but sent its representatives into the Cabinet. The Trade Union bureaucracy (though the shop stewards led a simmering movement of revolt) became virtually an organ of the class-State at war.

Without this intimate and loyal co-operation in recruiting cannon-fodder and manufacturing munitions, the war could not have been prolonged for four years, nor could it have been won.

Of the material rewards—fortunes for the profiteers, ruin for the engineers who abandoned their rules—I will not speak. What primarily concerns us is that, from first to last, Labour, though it gave its all, was unable by a hair's breadth to influence either the policy of the war or the outlines of the peace.

The settlement drew its inspiration from the crudest ambitions of capitalist imperialism. Even the after-thought of the League of Nations was wrecked from the start by its association with this predatory peace.

Every curse that has overtaken us from 1933 down to to-day sprang from these monstrous Treaties. Labour bled and Labour toiled, but the owning class made the peace that haunts us to-day.

World Struggle

All this is about to happen again. Blindly in his sleep, the giant who was tricked before is about to sell his blood and his sweat again.

For this stupidity after the record of three National Ministries there is no excuse.

I am not sure that there is going to be another world war. By local wars in China and Spain, by unresisted aggression in Central Europe, the Dictators may secure what they want. Liberty will be exiled from a continent without a struggle.

If these munitions that Labour proposes to manufacture without conditions for its masters are ever used in actual war, it will not be to defend democracy or the cause of the workers.

To-morrow, as in 1914, two Empires will struggle for world-power. The Empire that wins will use its victory to fasten its yoke on the coloured peoples, to draw its profits from raw materials, to expand its markets and assure its usurers' tribute.

To-morrow, as in 1914, Labour will be the dupe, the servant, the human tool.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

Total Dividend Of Rs. 6/- Per Ordinary Shares

The following is the Directors' report to the share holders for the year ended 31st December 1937:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	
The total revenue for the year 1937 from all sources amounted to	1,87,96,639	0 11
The total expenditure amount to	1,12,28,177	15 0
The net receipts from the year's working aggregater	75,68,461	1 11
Deduct:—Interest for the year on 7 per cent. Debenture Debt.	3,50,000	0 0
Leaving a balance of	72,18,461	1 11

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the profit available for distribution:—

	Rs.	
Provision for Depreciation:—		
General Account	23,18,870	0 0
Special Account	2,44,242	0 0
	Rs. 25,63,112	0 0
Provision for Reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets	75,000	0 0
Provision for writing off Rights and Concessions	40,710	0 0
After making these deductions aggregating	26,78,822	0 0
There remains an available balance of Profit of	45,39,639	1 11
Out of its balance the Board have sanctioned the payment of Bonus to the staff	1,20,000	0 0
Leaving	44,19,639	1 11
To which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1936 accounts	58,541	14 4
which leaves a balance of profit available for distribution of	44,78,181	0 3

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

To Dividend on the year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares.	6,30,000	0 0
To payment of Dividend for the year on the Ordinary Shares at Rs. 6 per Share	35,89,396	8 0
To be carried forward to next year's Account	2,58,784	8 3
Total Rs.	44,78,181	0 3

Note.—Dividend on Ordinary Shares mmount to a total payment of Rs. 5 per share for the year, of which half-yearly interim dividend at Rs. 2-8 per share was paid in October 1937.

General:—The year 1936 was marked by the prolonged communal disturbances, which involved the Company in heavy losses. The past twelve months found the City at peace, with the exception of a brief period in June, when the Curfew was imposed and traffic losses estimated at Rs. 70,000 were sustained. Whilst the effects of the lawlessness in 1936, persisted for the first few months of the new year, equilibrium was gradually restored, and then recovery set in. The Company shared in the revived prosperity of the Town and Island and every branch of its activities expanded.

Electric Supply.—The sale of units increased by 14.27 per cent.; consumers by 6.08 per cent; and the connected load by 8.79 per cent. Owing to the abnormal conditions obtaining in the previous year the true comparison is not with 1936 but with 1935, and this shows an expansion in consumption of 14.61 per cent. Over the two years owing to the rigidity of the Agreement with the Hydro Companies, which expires on the 30th April, 1938, and the substantially reduced charges to consumers, this development of supply was not reflected in increased revenues. Whilst the Company paid to Hydros Rs. 3.6 lakhs more for supply in bulk, the actual net receipts from consumers was less by Rs. 58,000.

Under agreement with the Hydro Companies the Company is to have the benefit of a rate for Bulk Supply comparable to the cost of generation by steam as from the 1st May, 1938. A complete estimate of this cost has been prepared by the Company's Engineers, supported by tenders from manufacturers of the highest repute. The resultant figure is under discussion with the Hydro Companies, and in the event of failure to reach agreement the rate will be fixed by Assessors.

Tramways.—The number of passengers was higher by 72,67,444 than in 1936, and the receipts rose by Rs. 4,01,343. Traffic is a measure of the economic conditions in the City. The rise in traffic reflect the expansion of the bus services and the increased use of transportation resulting from the growth of the City towards the northern areas.

Buses.—The number of passengers increased by 28,61,200 and the revenue by Rs. 2,77,278. The Bus Services have established their value as proving economical transportation for the large class which desires something between the tram and the motor car. The double-deck bus was introduced during the year, and at once established its popularity. Of the twenty vehicles of this class projected, ten were passed into service, and the balance is rapidly approaching completion in the Company's Workshops. Double Decked Buses reduce traffic congestion, as they carry 58 passengers on less road space than 36 in the single decked class.

Financial Results:—The net revenue for the year, after providing depreciation, etc., on the standard practice is Rs. 44.19 lakhs. Dividend has to be paid on the increased capital of Rs. 30 lakhs issued in 1936. It is proposed to utilise the sum of Rs. 35.89 lakhs for the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share, and to carry forward Rs. 2.58 lakhs, restoring the heavy draft on the carry forward for dividend purposes in the previous year.

As it is essential to build up provision for the payment of Income and Super Tax in the year when it is assessable, the sum of Rs. 5.26 lakhs, appropriated to reduced charges for Electricity, being no longer required for this purpose, has been transferred to this account, raising it to Rs. 9.26 lakhs.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 8.

	Season To date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1937/37	Week 1937
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	12,784	123	11,894	102
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,944	112	6,752	145
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,022	129	4,762	111
Of which to Japan	501	40	1,319	41
Of which to China	72	7	25	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,483	30	1,022	6
Of which to Germany	762	7	598	19
Stock at New York	—	—	—	Nil
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,927	—	1,735
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,359	—	1,500
World's Visible supply	—	9,030	—	7,257
Of which American Cotton	—	7,029	—	4,877
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,636	208	10,269	262
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,392	75	6,310	67

N. B. All in bales 0005s omitted.

Foreign Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

SEVERE COLD WAVE OVER WESTERN BELT

Scattered Realising At Advance

Bombay, April 8.

On Friday chief reasons for the upturn on the New York cotton Exchange were foreign buying, scarcity of contracts due partly to the holiday in Bombay and lack of Southern selling.

The market opened very steady but was inactive. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and firmness of the Stock market and most other commodities. However the advance attracted Liverpool selling on differences and prices reacted moderately, but subsequently prices firmed up on continued scarcity of contracts. A severe cold wave in the Western Belt and torrential rains in the East were viewed unfavourable. Finally prices declined partially under realising. May delivery reached the low level of 8.46 and the highest one was 8.56. The market closed at a net rise of 13 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 8.57c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 8.75c. per lm.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged at 4.70 for May. There was hedging against outside growths which met profesional support. Later on there was straddle buying against New York and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.79d. per lb.

EGYPTIN COTTON.

Giza futures closed at a rise of 4 points and Uppers futures advance 2 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 17 to 3 points.

POLITICAL EFFECTS.

The cotton market during the past week has been dominated to a considerable extent by political developments in Europe including the threats of war, and as a direct result there have been lower values under liquidation and foreign selling, and widening differences between this market and Liverpool. The numerous uncertainties of the situation have discouraged aggressive new operations and trading has largely been confined to liquidation of old accounts and undoing of "spreads" between this market Liverpool, and Bombay. March liquidation has made rapid progress, causing weakeness at times, although offerings have generally been well taken, the trade transferring short hedges forward.

DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

The principal domestic developments have been the results of the referendum on the acreage allotment, which was carried by a big majority, and the resulting recommendation by Mr. Wallace of a new amendment to the Farm Bill to provide early payment of subsidies due to farmers out of the original sum of 130,000,000 dollars, considering the farmers' vote as sufficient evidence of their intentions to comply with the acreage legislation. Southern selling has continued light, farmers showing no disposition to sell freely at present prices. There are no definite indications of a large movement into the loan and the fact has been disclosed that at the recent advance to near 9½ cents farmers repossessed 90,000 bales, probably of "premium" cotton. The absence of hedging has left the market dependent largely on liquidation for its supply of contracts, and consequently prices have been subject to numerous rallies on any increase of general demand.

FARMERS' CONFIDENCE.

Farmers' confidence has been considerably undermined by the weakness of the stock market the unfavourable statistical position, the inactivity of spot markets, and the dullness of textiles, and consequently new speculative interest is lacking pending developments abroad. The market needs new incentives on the buying side, while traders are very cautious of proceeding on the short side because of the Government loan support and the expectations of a small acreage...."M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 8.56+18 (2-6 p.m.) lowest 8.46+08 (10-3 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 4.70+05 lowest 4.65.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:

"Market affected favourably by absence of straddle selling and president's spending plan. Too much rain in South. Dry goods trade improving."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Wheat.

Market advance owing to millers buying freely our opinion is that the improvement is not likely to last.

Metals Rubber:—Advance owing to the covering of bear sale owing to stimulating advices from New York.

New York:—

Government programme to stimulate business by renewed large spending for public works and loans to business enterprises having sentimental effect and possibly may induce some forward buying which in turn may cause price advance in industrial commodities as Cotton. Rubber. Hides although doubtful whether lasting confidence can be re-established by such method cotton mill sales continue below production leading to further curtailment spinning activity. Market meets hedging against outside growths and liquidation of straddle holding against Bombay.

Market advanced on trade buying.

Cotton may liquidation only small Bombay selling to-day meeting demand from trade locals further irregularity likely with trade support declines.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Advance owing to unfavourable weather reports. Market affected favourably by Wall Street influence. Our opinion is that the improvement is not likely to last owing to decreasing consumption.

Liverpool. Professional support stimulated by reports cold wet weather over belt and by rumours of inflationary federal expenditures but market still lacks trade and outside buying. Uncertainties of outcome of French political crisis and continued deterioration in world economic conditions generally are restraining factors. Statistical position of cotton is so very bearish that nothing less than crop disaster will make any impression on burdansome supply.

Liverpool. Some short covering on announcement of United States proposal to loan to stimulate business, Market unlikely to advance much unless trade demand improve.

New York. Market firmed on cessation of foreign selling and bullish interpretation of Government spending programme.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	8.58
July	8.66
October	8.74
December	8.
January	8.77
March	8.84
Middling Spot	8.64

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 9.

March	—
May	8.71
July	8.
October	8.85
Middling Spot	8.81

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

May	—
July	—
October	Nil

NOON CALL.

May	—
July	—
October	Nil

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 9.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Days Exports to the Continent	4,000
Days Exports to China and Japan	N.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 9.

March	—
April	4.73
May	4.70
June	4.75
July	4.79
August	4.82
September	4.86
October	4.90
November	4.92
December	4.94
January	4.96
February	4.93
March	5.00
Middling Spot	4.81

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

May	4.70
October	4.90

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 8

GIZA—	
Spot	7.09+2
May	6.65+4
July	6.72+4
October	6.78+4
November	6.78+4
January 1939	6.84+4
March	6.91+4
UPPER—	
Spot	5.80—1
May	5.71+2
July	5.77+3
October	5.84+4
November	5.84+4
January 1939	5.88+4
March	5.93+4

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, April 7

Broach A/M 1938 opening 157 1/2 highest 158 5/8 lowest 157 1/4 closing 157 1/4

Broach J/A opening 161 1/4 highest 162 3/8 lowest 160 3/4 closing 160 3/4

Oomra May opening 142 1/2 highest 143 1/4 lowest 142 1/8 closing 142 1/8

Oomra July opening 144 3/4 highest 145 lowest 143 3/4 closing 143 3/4

Bengal May opening 122 highest 122 3/4 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Bengal July opening 124 highest 124 1/4 lowest 123 closing 123

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-4-38) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 11

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 9.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality 6-1/8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 8

SAKELS—	
May	12.78+16
July	13.01+17
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.86—01
June	9.97+03
GIZA—	
May	12.15+06
July	12.30+10

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 6th April	19,573
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,712,820
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,313,372
Decrease	601,042

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 161 for Broach J/A delivery but business remained suspended.

Under the rules of the E. I. C. A. members are required to send in their statements of purchases and sales for the current delivery to facilitate passing of the tenders. Some members refused to send the required form of instructions and want to represent through their clerks but Board demands actual forms. It is feared that some members are unwilling to disclose their position and refuse to send the forms. Thus as a protest no business was done to-day On enquiry it is understood that there is a large majority in favour of submitting the required forms.

Later on business was resumed at 3 p.m. when Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 160 and under scattered buying prices advanced to Rs. 160/8. Liverpool opened at a rise of one point and under realising prices declined to Rs. 159/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	155	12	0
Broach J/A.	159	8	0
Oomra May	140	10	0
Oomra July	143	4	0
Bengal May	120	8	0
Bengal July	122	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	129	126	123	120
Punjab	...	129	126	123	120
Rajputana	...	129	126	123	120
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	...
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...
Broach No. 2	...	163	161	159	157
Punjab-Ame.	...	183	180	177	174

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 9.

Bengal Superfine	129/31
Bengal Fine	125/27
Beingal F.G.	122/23
C. P. 1	151/56
C. P. 2	146/47
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	141/43
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	142/43
Khandesh	131/35
Jalna/Sailu	133/37
Burwah/Sanavad	145/47
Khandwa	145/47
Harda/Khirkiya	146/48
Mathia	121/26
Malkapur	139/41
Broach	159/61
Punjab 4F.	174/77
Punjab 289F.	207/12
Sindh 4 F.	167/72
Sindh N.T.	192/97
Kamala	276/77
Jinja	265/66
Navsari	219/21
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	109/19

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 9.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	7-4-38	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		46,992	199,568
Central India	233	37,645	310,853
Barsi and Nagar	487	130,493	157,620
Hyderabad-Gaorani		37,710	87,616
Berar	1,251	277,004	520,982
Central Provinces	29	60,688	106,874
Total Oomras	2,000	590,532	1,383,513
Dholera	300	57,297	68,286
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	8,197
Rajputana	73	13,195	71,890
Sind-Punjab	1,459	467,614	280,020
Broach	3,428	113,636	232,703
Coompta and Dharwar	368	14,171,	17,442
Westerns-Northerns		10,725	22,542
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,465	4,077
American		155,946	6,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,596	293,527	227,729
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	32
Total	9,224	1,722,044	2,333,265

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 31st March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	7-4-38	This year	Last year.
Europe		1,795 179,212	307,558
Japan and China		8,497 397,548	957,1000
Coast Ports	240	42,895	14,626
Up-country by Rail		239,879	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		14,923	67,714
Total	10,532	874,457	1,520,036

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37.
Receipts to date 8-4-38	7392000	6310000
Receipts Yesterday 8-4-38	25000	25000
Exports to date 8-4-38	5028000	4778000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38	2999000	1820000
Stock at Intedior Towns 1-4-38	2394000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38	1203000	1020000
Visible Supply 1-4-38	7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38	12661000	11792000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38	8428000	10007000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 121 July 133 October 144 December 150 January 152 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 157/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.70 Rs. 47 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 161 Liverpool July 4.79 Rs. 47 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 157/8 New York May 8.51 Rs. 33 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 161 New York July 8.57 Rs. 32 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 9

Yesterday London gold was one penny up at £7-0-1 1/2. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/4 and London Paris Exchange rate declined 13 points at 161.87. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19d. There was little speculative selling. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 and Montreal silver was 25 points down. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34	15	9
Chaitra	34	15	3
Vaishakh	34	13	3

SILVER

Ready	48	13	6
Chaitra	48	12	6
Vaishakh	48	11	6

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold valued at Rs. 21,74,563 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 9. No bar gold was shipped to London during the week.

The S. S. "Strathallan" carried one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 69,781 for Colombo.

Five shipments of gold sovereigns were carried by the S. S. "Strathmora", which left Bombay for London on Saturday. Three of these worth Rs. 9,81,299, Rs. 1,85,357 and Rs. 3,27,540 were meant for London, while the other two valued at Rs. 1,74,453 and Rs. 4,36,133 were consigned to London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,12,92,42,599.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 9.

Spot	18-3/4
Forward	18-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 9.

Gold Bars. Fne per oz. £7/0/1-1/2

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 8.

May	£10-1-3.
June	£10-2-6.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 8.

May	81 3/4d.
July	81 5/8d.
October	80 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 8.

May	dal 0.84 7/8
July	dol 0.81 7/8.
September	dol 0.82 1/2.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-1

Shipment April-June 4-15-6.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-15-6.

Kesar Rs. 12-5.

Saraya Rs. 11-15.

Java Spot F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, April 8.

July	1.99
September	2.01.
January	2.01.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 9.

Wheat	13,220	Cwts.
Linseed	24,871	Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	262	Cwts.
Gingellyseed	249	Cwts.
Groundnuts	10,939	Cwts.
Castorseed	266	Cwts.
Rice	12,011	Cwts.
Myhabollams	1,523	Cwts.
Cottonseed	1,653	Cwts.
Gram	2,348	Cwts.
Joowar	1,674	Cwts.
Barley	86	Cwts.
Bajree	1,582	Cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,215	Cwts.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 8.

Linseed Laplata Hull C.I.F. ton. £12-0-0 Apl. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London, C.I.F. ton. £13/1/3 Apl. sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. £13//10/0 Apl. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C.I.F. ton. £11/12/6 Apl. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton £11/15/0 Apl/May sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 9.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe. Parcels. 36/3 Apl/May sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 37/9 Apl/May sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 33/9 Apl. sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, April 9.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 25/3 Apl. sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 25-4 1/2 May/ Aug. sells.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 9.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 6 sellers.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 9

Sampin Opening—		
April	228.00+140	
August	212.10+100	
October	213.70+ 90	
Closing—		
April	228.00+140	
August	212.10+100	
October	213.50+ 70	

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6

3 per cent 1951/64 102/12

3 per cent 1941 103/2

3 per cent U P Bonds 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/13

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4

4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/2

4 per cent 1960/70 114/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4

5 per cent 1939/43 104

5 per cent 1939/43 107/2

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 113

5 per cent 1955 122.

5 per cent 1945/55 118/4

3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 101/14

Note: Following a rise of £1/2 in sterling 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock in London, the local market opened very steady with 3 1/2 per cent rupee paper quoted at Rs. 98/13 and closed at Rs. 98/12. Next settlement quotes 3 1/2 annas lower. Tone very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 9

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268 1/8

Bank's buying T T 266

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,210

Bank's buying T T 1,240

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 72

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.18 8th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 9th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 9th instant

Shanghai London 1/1 9th instant

Java London 8.95 3/8 9th instant

London Paris 161.87 8th instant

London Belgium 29.47 3/4 8th instant

London Switzerland 21.54 5/8 8th instant

London Berlin 12.36 3/4 8th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 8th instant

London New York 4.96.40 8th instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 8th instant

London Italy 94.35 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-1 1/2 8th instant

Silver London Ready 19 8th instant

Silver London Forward 18 11/16 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

PROSPECT OF MONETARY UPTURNS IN U. S. A.

Less Faith In Spending To Revive Business

NEW YORK, April 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Strength due new Roosevelt spending plan involving Billion and half or more reviving hope improvement business. However, it appears evident, that there will be materially less faith in spending than five years ago and will take more than such programme to encourage big business. Present thin markets first response such developments likely be exaggerated although congressional revolt ending reform wave and favourable tax Legislation should bring monetary upturns."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Stocks In Short Supply

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have receive the following cable from London dated 8th April:—

"Giltedge strongly supported and trend still upward India Stocks in short supply. Industrials closed strong but volume small further improvement unlikely be substantial pending Budget. Inflationary tendency America again more prominent."

Consett Iron	9/9	
John Brown	31	
Baldwin	6/3	
Broken Hill North	1	7/8
Broken Hill South	1	1/4
Rhodesia Broken Hill	3/4	1/2
Tronoh Mines	17/3	
Petaling	13/6	
Associated Manganese of S. A.	7/3	
Kamra Tin	9d	
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/1	1/2
Westland Aircraft	4	
Tunnel Cement	1	
Carreras B.	17/9	
O. K. Bzar	23	
British Cleanes II	4/9	
Handley-Page	39	
Chna 5 p.c. 1913 Reorganization Loan	62	
Austrian 7 p.c.	56	

Bankers' Clearing House

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 7th April 1938 Rs. 16,21,29,230-11-10.

Pay In—April 11. Pay Out—April 13.

General Selling In Share Bazar

DROP OF RS. 40 IN TATA STEEL DFDS.

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, April 9.

Following an improvement of dollars 1 1/2 in U.S. Steel shares, the local Share Bazar was expected to display good undertone but against general expectation prices declined on general selling.

There was a marked absence of any important support and there were some rumours of failure of an upcountry operator. As anticipated the market weakened and professionals have now no inclination to support the market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1015 and advanced to Rs. 1035 under scattered buying. At this level there was no buying and prices assumed sagging tendency and Tata Steel Dfds. kept on giving way upto the close under persistent selling.

Cotton Mill shares also weakened under sympathetic selling and the market more or less was in an uncertain mood. Confidence was impaired and the outlook favours lower prices.

Attention was often drawn that the industrial outlook all over the world is unfavourable and even huge defence expenditure fail to absorb the present production which is greatly reduced. India cannot escape from the effect.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 9.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)		400	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. (25)	X.D.	832	8
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	X.D.	236	14
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)		231	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)		155	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)		95	0
250 David		75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)		362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)		0	5
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)		139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)		158	12
1.000 Hindustan		1720	0
100 Indore		65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)		105	0
100 KOHINOOR Rs. 12)		263	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)		495	0
250 Madras United		35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)		1,102	8
250 Model		49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)		120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)		237	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)		42	8
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)		253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)		70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)		1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)		78	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)		206	4
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)		110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)		1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)		802	8
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)		111	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)		30	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)		1,547	8
125-500 Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)		381	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)		138	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)		117	0
5 Union (As. 4)		5-14-6	
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)		118	12
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)		710	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)		13	12
20 Mercantile		55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)		37	10
200 Oriental		4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)		7	5
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)		133	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 46 plus 30)		1,425	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)		12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)		125	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)		165	0
10 Broach (As 5)		10	3
100 Karachi (4)		222	8
100 Poona (4)		206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)		170	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)		146	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)		1,346	4
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantej		925	0
100 C. Province		101	0
100 Dn. Baramati		104	4
100 Gujarat		98	12
100 Mandra Bhon		99	0
100 Pachora Jamner		96	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj		100	12
500 Tapti Valley		723	12
MININGS.			
9 Burma Corp. (As 11)		6	6
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)		2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)		28	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)		49	8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)		975	0
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)		225	8
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)		333	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)		158	12
200-250 Bbay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)		855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)		228	12
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)		545	0
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)		191	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol		3-5-3	
50 Bombay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)		94	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)		140	0
50 I. Invest. Trust		44	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)		527	8
100 I. Radio Ord (15)		425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)		690	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)		69	8
15 Scindia		18	6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)		29	0
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam		285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)		72	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)		552	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st		107	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd		98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		151	4
7½ p.c. Tata Power		1548	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		206	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		172	8
7 p.c. Vishnu		703	12
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley		101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley		108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone		81	12
7 p.c Sholapur		80	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro		109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 9

Bombay Dyeing (X D 852/8) 852 840 842 833 832

Century (X D 244/6) 244 237 236

Central India (238/2) 238 232 234 231

Kohinoor (271/4) 270 265 263

New Great (247/8) 242 240 237

Simplex (81/14) 81 78/12

Swadeshi (213/2) 215 210 206

Associated Cement (119/12) 120 119 118/8 118/12

Andhra (1431/4) 1425

Tata Hydro (145/10) 146/4

Tata Power (1357/8) 1362 1350 1345 1340

Tram Ord (124/11) 125/10 125

T Steel Defd (1012/8) 1015 990 977 982 972 975

T Steel Ord (232/8) 233 232 229/8 230 225 225/2

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172/8) 172/8 172/12

Bellapur (158/12) 159 158/2

B Steam (231/4) 230 228/12

B Burma (560) 560 545 548 545

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 8.

Dollars.

Amr. Water Works Com.	7-1/4
Amr. Gas and Electric	22
Amr. Power and Light Com.	4-1/4
Electric Power and Light	8
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	27
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	47
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	18
Columbia Gas and Elec.	6
Int. Tel. and Tel.	7
American Tel. and Tel.	126-3/4
Western Union Telg.	21-1/2
New York Central Rly.	12-1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	20
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	82
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4-1/2 p.c.	77
3-1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel. and Tel. Deb. 1961	100
Argentine Republic 4-1/2 p.c. 1961	1
Cons. Mining Smelting	30
6 p.c. Japanese 1954	52
Bethelehem Steel	75
Ludlum Steel	46
Republic Steel	15
United S. Steel	14
Amr. Rolling Mills	43
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Int. Nickel of Canada	25
General Motors	43-3/4
Packard Motors	30
General Electric	4
Radio Corp.	32-3/4
Union Carbide	5-1/2
Consolidated Oil	62-3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	8-3/4
Socony Oil	22
Amr. Tob B.	13
Chase Bank	68
National City Bank	29
6 p.c. Denmark 1942	24
3-1/2 Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	103
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	91
5-1/2 Japanese 1965	38
Amr. Can	58
	81-1/2

Turnover 850,000 shares. Gen. Motors sold 100,000 units in March. Senate has voted repeal of undistributed profits Tax and adopted flat Corporation Tax 18 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 9.

T. T. London on:

New York	4.96.34
Paris	161.12
Berlin	12.36-7/8
Madrid	30.80
Montreal	4.99-1/2
Amsterdam	8.96-9/32
Brussels	29.49-1/4
Milan	84.36
Berne	21.64-5/8
Prague	142.50

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 8

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	118
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 5/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1968/70	112 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary x	42/6

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta · Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1938

MAHATMAJI'S BENGAL MISSION

Success In Sight?

DISCUSSIONS WILL CONCLUDE TO-MORROW

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The penultimate meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and officials of the Home Department of the Government of Bengal on the question of the release of political prisoners and detenus, held this afternoon at the residence of the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, lasted for a full two and a quarter hours.

The extremely confidential nature of to-day's talks was evident from the fact that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Sir Nazimuddin were accompanied by secretaries. The presence of Mr. R. H. Hutchings, Additional Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bengal and Mr. R. E. A. Ray, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch, at the meeting led to the inference that they discussed possible ways and means of accelerating the release of the political prisoners.

IN CHEERFUL MOOD

Considerable progress is believed to have been made to-day in the negotiations, and those present at the meeting were obviously in a cheerful mood when the meeting dispersed.

As he stepped out of Sir Nazimuddin's residence at 4-20 p.m., and scarcely before Pressmen could approach him, Mahatma Gandhi looked at his watch and said, "I will be in silence now."

Immediately after breaking his silence at 4-20 to-morrow afternoon, Mahatma Gandhi will proceed to Dum Dum, where he will meet some of the Andaman repatriates. He will have his last meeting on the present occasion with Sir Nazimuddin on Tuesday afternoon, and will leave for Wardha the same evening.—A.P.

Mahatmaji Visits Sodepur Ashram

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Pyarelal and Miss Sushila Nair, visited the Sodepur Ashram (Khadi Pratisthan) this morning. Articles prepared by the Pratisthan were placed before Mahatma Gandhi in the form of a miniature exhibition with demonstrative charts. Mahatma Gandhi, who seemed to be exceedingly pleased with the exhibits, spent about two hours visiting the different branches of the Pratisthan, and before leaving the place he addressed the workers of the Ashram.

SERVING HINDUSTAN

He said that he would like to spend at least a day in the Ashram, but he was unable to do so this time owing to his preoccupations in Calcutta. He found it difficult to express in words his love for the Ashram and the ashramites, and urged them to carry on their mission of spreading the use of Khadi amongst the masses.

Through Sodepur, he added, they were serving the entire Hindustan. Mahatma Gandhi hoped that their services would be more and more appreciated all over the country.

Mahatma Gandhi's address, which was in Hindi, was translated into Bengali by Shrimati Hemaprova Devi, Secretary of the Ashram.—A.P.

INDIAN INTERESTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Peshawar Merchants Wait On Jairamdas

LAHORE, April 9.

A deputation, representing the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Peshawar, interviewed Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Member of the Congress Working Committee, who is at present in Lahore, regarding the difficulties experienced by Indian merchants in Afghanistan, which had resulted in a loss, which is apprehended to be as great as a crore of rupees.

Mr. Jairamdas promised the Deputation that whatever information the Indian merchants gave him during his contemplated visit to the North-West Frontier Province would be communicated by him to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who have been entrusted with the work of helping the Congress Working Committee in this matter.—United Press.

JAIRAMDAS FOR SIND

Visit To Frontier Postponed?

LAHORE, April 9.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee who is at present in Lahore, leaves for Sind on the 15th instant.

In the interval, he is likely to complete his work in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. It is, however, possible that he may visit the Frontier on his return from Sind in the third or fourth week of this month.

His programme for the Frontier Province depends upon the days which will be suggested by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the local Congressmen.—United Press.

No Breach Of Congress Discipline

Jawahar's Warning On Eve Of Madras City Municipal Elections

MADRAS, April 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following telegram to the Madras District Congress Committee in connection with the ensuing City Municipal elections:—

"I send my good wishes to the Congress candidates standing for the Municipal elections in Madras. I trust that all Congressmen will support and vote for them.

"No Congressman should oppose the official candidate of the Congress. For, any Congressman to oppose a selected candidate is highly objectionable and is a breach of Congress discipline.

"None of us should hanker after office of any kind. But, if this is thrust upon us, we should serve in it to the best of our abilities."—United Press.

KAZMI'S SHARIAT BILL

Ahmedabad Hindus' Opposition

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The Secretary of the Hindu Sabha, wires:—

A public meeting of Hindus held under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, with Mr. Nanddas Haridas, Mill Agent, in the chair, protested against the introduction of Mr. Kazmi's Shariat Bill.

The resolution reads:

"This meeting of Hindus strongly resents and protests against the introduction of Mr. Kazmi's Bill for Muslim women apostasy, especially Clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill, as being against Hindu Religion and Hindu Law.

"This meeting brings to the notice of the Mussalmans and the Government, that the Mussalmans have no right to interfere with the sacred Law of the Hindus, by such a Bill, and warns that, if the Bill is passed, there shall be an unimaginable state of affairs, and there shall arise a very serious position in India.

"This meeting further adds that the introduction of the Bill deprives Hindus of the rights given by Queen Victoria's Proclamation of non-interference in the religion of the people of India, and, therefore even the Government should not sanction the introduction of such a Bill.

"This meeting requests the authorities concerned and the non-Muslim members of the Central Legislature to reject the Bill."—United Press.

NEW DELHI.—The Governor-General has accepted the resignation of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Anwar-ul-Azim of his office of Member of the Central Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

CONFISCATED LANDS OF KISANS

U. P. Congress Secretary's Important Circulars

LUCKNOW, April 10.

It is reliably understood that the General Secretary of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has issued circulars to all city and district Congress Committees of the province to send information to him regarding names of those Kisans whose lands were confiscated for taking part in the civil disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 and whether those lands were still in the possession of Zamindars and other tenants.

The circular further enquires whether there are any lands in the hands of Government which can be given to those Kisans and if not, whether those Kisans are prepared to take lands in other places.—United Press.

A. I. T. U. C. Executives' Meeting

LUCKNOW, April 7.

Mr. B. N. Mukherji, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, announces that the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation will meet separately on the morning of April 16 and will meet in joint session in the afternoon.

The office of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the statement adds, will be closed at Lucknow on April 12 and reopened at Nagpur on April 14.—United Press.

U. P. Muslim Leaguers Get Busy

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League was held here on Wednesday last, Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khan presiding.

The Committee called upon all the District, City and Primary Leagues to hold meetings at least twice a month to propagate the views of the Muslim League in their respective areas. It also asked the Committees to send a report of the census of the Muslim population in their areas to the Provincial Office.

The Committee appointed a committee comprising Mr. Faruq, M.L.A., Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan, M.L.A., Mr. Kariulraza Khan, M.L.A. with Mr. Abdul Waheed Khan as Convener to suggest ways and means to carry out the economic programme of the League.—United Press.

Fifteen Convicted

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 9.

Two more Hindus were arrested yesterday at Secunderabad on a charge of disturbing public peace. They were produced, along with thirteen others, who had been taken into custody the previous day, before the City Magistrate, who sentenced them each to undergo a week's imprisonment.—United Press.

Detrimental To Peace In Travancore

State Congress Executive Protests Against Extension Of Dewan's Term

TRIVANDRUM, April 9.

The Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress, in the course of a statement on the extension of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's term of office as Dewan, says:—

"The Committee feels no surprise at the announcement that the term of Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been extended for a period of five years. Their surprise is only that there are persons in Travancore who have taken the opportunity to extol the extension and congratulate the Dewan thereon, in the face of deep and widespread discontent in the country regarding his administration.

"The Committee realise the significance of this announcement at this time, in view of the policy of unprecedented repression, which he has adopted to put down the rising tide of political awakening of the people and their legitimate aspirations for Responsible Government.

"We are confident that undaunted by this announcement, people will persist in their earnest endeavour to protect their civil liberties and realise their legitimate and constitutional rights.

"The Committee does not hesitate to express its considered opinion that the retention of Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer as Dewan is definitely detrimental to the peace, progress and contentment of the State.—United Press.

WALK-OVER FOR DR. CHANDU

CALCUTTA, April 9.

There being no other candidate Mr. Nambudripad having withdrawn his candidature to contest the by-election to Madras Assembly, Dr. Chandu (Congress) will be declared elected unopposed on Monday next (April 11), when his nomination paper would be scrutinised by the Returning Officer.—United Press.

Echo Of Yeola Conference

NASIK, April 8.

A large number of caste Hindu devotees arrived here to offer worship at the Kalaram Temple on the occasion of the Ramnavami festivities.

In keeping with the declaration made by the Dr. Ambedkar in the Yeola Conference a few years ago, that Harijans would boycott Hindu festivities and festivals no local untouchable organisation participated in the festivities.—A. P.

PEACE IN HYDERABAD

Nizam's Appeal For Good Sense

OTHERWISE DISORDER WILL BE PUT DOWN WITH IRON HAND

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, April 10.

The communal riots, which broke out on the fifth April have not yet subsided, but yesterday's reports prove that except in minor incidents nothing untoward has happened. The Government "communique" issued this evening after reviewing the situation prevailing on ninth of April, says: "The night passed off peacefully and no untoward incident has taken place upto the time of the issue of this communique. Business in the city is nearly normal.

TOLL OF RIOTS

My enquiries regarding death-roll during riots shows that it has exceeded five and the injured come to about four hundred, while the number of inpatients in Osmania General Hospital has reached eighty. In spite of the great rush of patients in the hospital, the staff is rendering valuable service and best medical aid possible to the injured.

In view of the regrettable events of last few days the Nizam has issued a "Firman" to-day calling upon both parties to follow his advice and pursue right course, wherein lay their true interest. In connection with the "Firman" issued by His Exalted Highness, Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council observed, "feelings of loving care and solicitude for their welfare, which have inspired His Exalted Highness to address his beloved people are bearers of message of hope to all of us who are devoted to the State, that we may—whether we be Hindus or Muslims—stand together shoulder to shoulder as Hydrabadis first, in rendering united service to our Ruler and country.

THE NIZAM'S "FIRMAN"

The Nizam's "Firman" to be released this night probably through a Gazette Extraordinary reads as follows:— "I much regret that owing to certain influences from the outside political atmosphere, my State has become tainted with the result that clashes have occurred between the Hindu and Muslim communities. I sympathise with those who sustained injuries in these affrays and my heart goes out to the relatives of those, who have been killed. I must, however, remark that no country can advance on the path of progress without peace and tranquillity. Ensuate acts such as those recently perpetrated, so far from benefiting anybody, are likely on the contrary to lead to loss of life, properly and strained relations between the two communities and at the same time they may create hatred and strife in place of peace and harmony".

STERN ACTION TO BE TAKEN

"Both the communities should, therefore, use their good sense and pursue the right course wherein lie their true interests. At all events it is my sanguine hope that both parties will follow my advice, otherwise if the present disorder continues causing breach of peace and bringing the country into disrepute, my Government will be compelled to put down disorder with iron hand regardless of how this may affect any party. For it should be remembered that it is the duty of every civilised Government to preserve peace and to safeguard lives, property and honour as well as the rights of the members of all communities living under its protection. This tradition has throughout characterised my House and still forms its distinguishing feature".

PATROLLING BY MILITARY CONTINUES

Peace Committees Formed

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), April 10.

The death-roll up-to-date in the communal disturbances is reported to have exceeded five, but information as to the exact number of persons expired in Police Hospital and the condition of in-patients is not available.

The total number of persons treated for injuries exceeds 300, while the number of in-patients in the Osmania Hospital has reached 30.

Patrolling by military continued till late hours last night, and no incident has been reported to-day so far. An encouraging development is taking place since yesterday, which has assisted in the re-establishment of good relations between the communities and restoration of peace, is the formation of Peace Committees in several localities consisting of the Hindus and Muslims together.

The curfew order still remains in force. All possible arrangements to prevent recrudescence of trouble are being made.—United Press.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE UNDER CONTROL

Nizam's Government Denies Allegations

A communique issued by the Information Bureau of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government states that the communal disturbance in Hyderabad was the result of a procession in connection with the "Sandal" of Hazrat Jalaluddin Sahab Saheb. While the procession was passing by a temple some stones were thrown at them from the compound of the temple. The communique points out that the disturbance that ensued was immediately brought under control by the police.

PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN.

The communique further states that rumours are spread in the Muslim Quarters that the Arya Samajists are preparing to attack the Muslims. It is stated that the disturbance resulted in some injuries to persons, a few being seriously injured. It states that all precautions are being taken to preserve peace and order.

BHAI PARAMANAND'S ALLEGATIONS.

Another communique issued by the Nizam's Government refers to the enquiry into the allegations against H. E. H. the Nizam's Government made by Bhai Parmanand, who holds that under the Nizam's Government the Hindus have no rights at all and that repression is being used to suppress them. The communique denies these charges characterising them as "ridiculous" and that millions of Hindus would testify to their baselessness.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

SMASHING THRU THE STORMY ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE ESCAPING GANGSTERS ARE WELL ON THEIR WAY TO THE CONTINENT AND SAFETY-----
SETTING FIRE TO THAT HOUSE WITH WADE AND TH' GIRL IN IT WAS A SMART STUNT-- IT GAVE US TIME TO GET TO THE BOAT!
A COUPLA MORE HOURS AN' WE'LL BE SAFE!
5-24
WAIT A MINUTE--- -LOOK UP THERE!
IT'S A PLANE-- AN' IT'S AFTER US!
HEY, HOLD THIS CRATE STEADY---SO I CAN FOCUS TH' BINOCULARS ON 'EM---
THE CONTROLS HAVE GONE CRAZY DONAVAN! THE PLANE WON'T--- GREAT SCOTT THE WING!
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THE EMBER AND THE WIND ARE FINISHING THEIR WORK!
IT'S RIPPING APART!
EYMAN ANDERSON

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